

Hisp. 137 t



OTHECA
GLA
ENSIS.

W. 1 fr. London

6

5

His, sculp

A
STATISTICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL
SURVEY
OF
SPAIN AND PORTUGAL,
GIVING
A DETAILED AND SPECIAL ACCOUNT
OF THE
PROVINCES, CITIES, AND TOWNS
OF
BOTH KINGDOMS:

THEIR EXTENT, POPULATION, MANUFACTURES,
DISTANCES AND BEARINGS, &c. &c.

—
ACCOMPANIED WITH AN INDEX,

AND
ILLUSTRATED WITH A MAP.

=====
Compiled from the best and latest Authorities.
=====

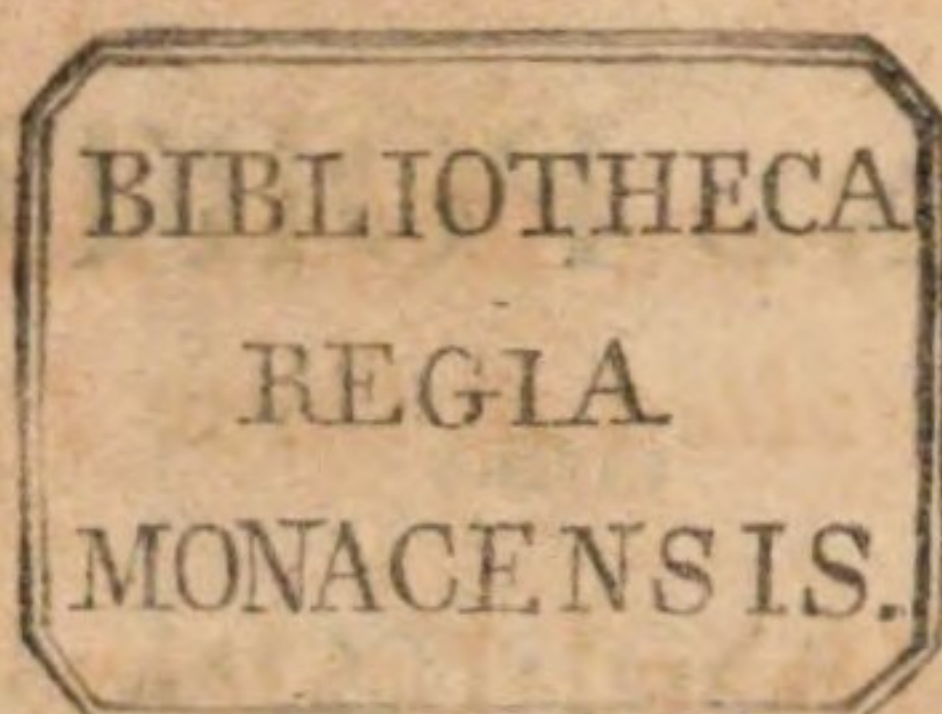
London:

Printed by J. Dennett, Leather Lane, Holborn;

FOR JOHN FAIRBURN, 146, MINORIES.

—
1808.

42 B 5 10 10



BIBLIOTHECA

REGIA

MONACENSIS.

*The following are the Works that have been
chiefly consulted in these Pages.*

Geographisk Haand-Lexicon, af B. Juul.
Kjôbenhavn, 4 vol. 1807—1804.

Lehrbuch der Erdbeschreibung von A.
C. Gaspari, 2 vol. Weimar, 1804.

I. E. Fabri Elementargeographie, Halle.
1794.

Buching's System of Geography.

Pinkerton's Geographical Works.

A Journey through Spain in the years
1786 and 1787, by Jos. Townsend, London,
1792.

** * A desire that has animated equally the Author and the Publisher of this little work, to put the Public in possession of it with the least possible delay, has occasioned a few trifling omissions which the Reader will find added in a Supplement at the end of the book.*



A

STATISTICAL SURVEY

OF

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

PART THE FIRST

OF SPAIN IN GENERAL.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

SPAIN (in Spanish, Espana) forms, with Portugal, a large peninsula in the south-western part of Europe, being only towards north-east coherent with the rest of the Continent. On that side Spain is bounded by France, the Pyreneean chain of mountains constituting a natural line of frontiers between the two countries. On the north it is bounded by the Bay of Biscay, on the west by the Atlantic Ocean and Portugal, on the south by the ocean and the Mediterranean, and on the east, or south-east, also by the Mediterranean. It lies between the 36th and 44th degrees of north latitude, and its western extremity is about 9 deg. in longitude west from London. The greatest length of the country, E. to W. is 620 miles, by a breadth N. to S. of 530, the whole containing about 150,800 square miles.

B

MOUNTAINS.] Almost every part of the country here described bears a very mountainous character. The greatest and loftiest chain is that of the Pyrenees, extending from the Mediterranean to the ocean, a length of more than 300 miles, the Spanish side of which is uncommonly rough and impervious, admitting, for the whole of their length, only of five passes between France and Spain. In the interior, there are two principal chains; one that begins at Cape Finisterre, crosses the northern part of the country, and nearly joins the western extremity of the Pyrenees. This chain includes the Galician and Asturian mountains; Sierra* de Rio, Sierra de Leone, and others, are branches of it. The other great chain begins in Portugal, and crosses the southern part of Spain; it includes the Andalusian mountains, Sierra Morena, Sierra de Rondo, and others. The mountains of Toledo on the north of it, Sierra Nivada and the Alpujaras on the south, may be considered as its branches. The mountains of Spain generally run in a direction of east and west; in the eastern provinces there are some inferior ridges that run from north to south.

RIVERS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.] There are about 250 great and small rivers in Spain, which, for so large and mountainous a country, is but a small number, the more so as few of them are of any considerable magnitude and length of course. Such are the following:—The *Minho*, coming from the northern part of Galicia, constitutes for some

* *Sierra*, in Spanish, is a general denomination of mountains, the successive peaks of which, present the semblance of a saw.

distance from its mouth, the frontier between Portugal and that province, and mixes its waters with the ocean after a course of about 150 miles. It is abundant in fish, especially salmon and sturgeon; the latter of an uncommon size. The *Douro* springs from Sierra de Urbino in Old Castile; thence it crosses Spain and the whole breadth of Portugal in a western direction, and enters the ocean a little below Oporto, after having run upwards of 300 miles. The *Tajo*, or *Tagus*, anciently famous for its gold dust, rises in the west of Arragon, whence it runs through the provinces of New Castile and Estremadura in Spain, and Estremadura in Portugal, and falls into the ocean a few miles below Lisbon, having completed a course of about 460 miles. The *Guadiana* has its sources in the mountains of Toledo, and empties itself into the Gulf of Cadiz, after an irregular course of 280 miles. It forms, for a considerable distance from its mouth, the frontier between Spain and Portugal. The *Guadalquivir*, springing from the Sierra Morena, runs in a south-western direction through the whole length of Andalusia into the Gulf of Cadiz. It performs a course of about 250 miles.

The *Ebro* is the only large river in Spain that pursues an eastern direction. It issues from the mountains of Santillana, between Old Castile and Asturias, and flows into the Mediterranean. Its length is about 350 miles, which is navigable for some distance from the sea. If Spain has few considerable rivers, it is still more destitute of lakes, of which there is none that deserves to be mentioned. Upon the whole, the country is rather

scantily watered, which is the more severely felt as at certain seasons it does not rain for several months.

During the two last reigns, several great and magnificent plans have been formed for facilitating and extending the navigation of the above-mentioned rivers, but few of them have been executed. In 1784, a canal was projected that should effect a communication between the Tagus, the Guadiana, and the Guadalquivir; but this plan, which would at once have given life to all the midland provinces, has since been given up. At present, the chief canal is that of Arragon, which was projected to go along the Ebro, from Tudela, in the province of Navarre, to Sastago in Arragon, where that river becomes navigable, a length of 104 British miles. But that has not been finished, being stopped a league below Zaragoza. That part of it, however, that is completed has proved highly beneficial to the surrounding provinces, the value of the adjoining estates having been raised in the surprising degree of fifty to one.

CLIMATE AND SOIL.] The climate of Spain differs much in different parts and situations. In the south, and the tracts along the Mediterranean, the air is hot and damp; in the north it is more cold and dry, but every where, almost, there is a continual change of cold mountain air, and the damp compressed atmosphere that issues from the vallies and woods. In low situations, especially in the southern parts, the summer is intolerably hot, but the hottest day is frequently succeeded by a very cold night. These and other circumstances, par-

ticularly in many places the want of good water, render the climate of Spain less salubrious, and less favourable to longevity, than that of the more northern countries of Europe : and if they have not been the causes of those infectious diseases that have of late years desolated many of her towns, they have no doubt increased their infection, and rendered their cure more difficult. The winter is extremely mild in the low and southern districts, where it seldom freezes, but in the higher tracts, the winter is often as severe as on the mountains of Tyrol. Many of the highest summits are all the year covered with snow. The Salano wind, or as it is also called the Medina, which blows from Africa, is very oppressive and unwholesome ; but from the Galician mountains, a cool refreshing air issues, which the Spaniards call Gallego. In many parts the trees retain their verdure all the year, and where the leaf falls, it buds again in January. In the month of July the grapes are ripe, and there would be generally two harvests in the year, if the seed did not lie so long in the ground as it does, a circumstance that may be attributed partly to the length and coldness of the nights, and partly to the shortness and mildness of the winter. The soil is in every part of the country, with very little variation and exception, extremely rich and fertile. It is generally light, and reposes on a bed of gypsum, or plaister of Paris, which is itself an excellent manure. It yields according to the different sorts of grain, and the more or less favourable seasons, from ten to fifty, even one hundred for one. In the central districts it is more dry and sandy, than near the sea-shore and along the banks of the ri-

vers, yet it boasts even there, exuberant fertility. The date, the sugar-cane, rice, and other vegetables of the southern temperate zone, succeed to an eminent degree.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.] In natural productions Spain is one of the richest countries in Europe, both for the number of their different kinds, and for the quantities it yields of each, which would be still much greater if the industry of the inhabitants corresponded to the activity of nature. Of the *animal kingdom* it produces excellent horses, asses, mules, the best sheep in Europe, goats, silk-worms, bees, cattle, game of many kinds, fish, &c. Of the *vegetable kingdom*, it produces all the ordinary sorts of grain, maize, rice, wine, sugar, manna, cotton, tobacco, mastick, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, almonds, figs, and many other fine fruits; flax, hemp, esparto-grass, saffron, anise, capers, sumach, cork trees, &c. rich pastures, and excellent timber for ship-building and other uses. Of the *mineral kingdom*, it produces gold, silver, precious stones, copper, iron, lead, red lead, calamine, antimony, quicksilver, cobalt, bismuth, rock salt, saltpetre, allum, vitriol, jasper, alabaster, lime, coals, marble, and many other useful sorts of stone.

POPULATION AND NATIONAL CHARACTER.] With a soil so rich, with a climate so propitious to vegetation, with such an abundance of natural productions, and a situation that offers such facilities and encouragements to commerce, Spain might undoubtedly maintain a far more numerous popu-

lation than she does. In 1801, the number of its inhabitants amounted only to 9,300,000, which, averaged on the total of its surface, gives no more than 61 or 62 persons on each square mile. In ancient times this country contained at least thirty millions of people, and even so late as 1787, it had 10,268,150. The discovery of America, and emigrations thither, and the expulsion of the Moors and Jews, have certainly been very important causes of the decrease of population. But more lasting causes of this continuing decrease may also be found partly in the number of the unmarried clergy, and the veneration in which they are held, the splendor in which they live, that induce so great a proportion of the best families to devote their children to the church; partly in the characters and manners of the natives. Their disregard of agriculture and commerce is not favourable to population; their frequent use of spices and hot wines, diminishes fertility; and as they are great lovers of pomp, and place a principal part of it in a numerous and splendid retinue of servants, a class of persons is thereby encreased, whose scanty circumstances cannot enable them to support a family. The number of the clergy is really astonishing. In the year 1787, there were 71,000 monks, 35,000 nuns, 22,460 priests, 133,000 deacons, and other inferior servants of the church, making in all 252,000 persons, of whom by far the greater number are obliged to live in a single state. As to the national character of the Spaniards, the disregard of the higher orders for agriculture and commerce, and almost for human industry in general, their superstitious veneration for the clergy, and their love of

pomp and splendor, have already been noticed. For the rest, they are a grave, magnanimous, and honest people, and when roused, naturally brave and spirited. They are very temperate in their diet, but great lovers of spices. They are generally well made, and of a strong constitution, capable of enduring heat and cold, fatigue and hunger, often to an astonishing degree. They are extremely fond of music and dancing, to which they are generally trained from their childhood. An excessive pride, and contempt of other nations, a great inclination to indolence, and a spirit of revenge than often drives them to the worst of deeds, even to assassination, are the faults that have generally been ascribed to them.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.] Notwithstanding the fertility of the soil, this first and principal art of human life is much neglected in Spain; the implements are clumsy and unfit, and the ground is generally handled in an unskilful manner. This, no doubt, is the first and almost only cause that Spain does not produce the corn that is wanted for consumption, but requires a large importation, which is supplied chiefly by Sicily, the coast of Barbary, and the Canaries. Flour is also imported from America, and rye and barley from the Baltic. The annual importation of corn has been computed at £1,200,000 sterling. A degree of indolence common to the natives; the prejudices of the nobility, that make them consider agriculture as a mean employment, and an object beneath their dignity; and the predilection of the people for the breed of sheep, and the peculiar pri-

vileges with which that branch of industry is favoured, may be regarded as some of the principal causes of the neglect of this noble art. In some districts however, it is pursued with more spirit, and with greater application, by which means they are enabled to supply not only themselves, but also, in a great measure, their neighbours. The harvest falls about the end of June. Besides the ordinary sorts of grain, rice is also grown in considerable quantities, especially in Catalonia and Valencia. It is sown in the beginning of March, in fields that have been irrigated; at Midsummer it is transplanted, and gathered in October. But the rice is neither so white, nor so good as that of the East, and what is produced of it is but an inconsiderable part of the consumption.

To the agriculture of Spain may also be reckoned the cultivation of the *salicornia* (shrubby glasswort), of which there are extensive plantations in the neighbourhood of Alicant and other places, for the purpose of procuring from its ashes the Spanish barilla, an alkaline salt of considerable purity, of which some thousand tons are every year manufactured, partly for foreign commerce, and partly for the preparation of the fine Spanish soap. The plant is sown in ploughed and well manured fields, near the sea, or salt lakes; it is reaped in the same manner as hay, tied up in bundles, and burned in covered holes in the ground; the pot-ash, or barilla, is then found in firm lumps, of which great quantities are exported from Alicant, Carthagená, Almeria, and Tortosa.

The culture of the vine, and horticulture in general, may also be properly mentioned under this head.

Both are of great importance to the country, but neither of them are carried to that degree of perfection of which the climate and the soil would admit. The art of making wine is not of great antiquity in Spain. The Moors reared the vine only for the sake of the grapes. The Spanish wines have a peculiar sweetness, and at the same time, much fire. They are generally best when four or five years old, but decrease in quality if they get older;—only the Malaga wines improve by age. The best wine districts are New Castile in general, and La Mancha in particular—Malaga, Seville, Cadiz, Valencia, Arragon, and Navarre. Of the Malaga wines (of which there are three sorts, Malaga, Mountain, and Tent), about 30,000 ankers are yearly exported; and of the excellent Xeres wine, generally known by the name of Sherry wine, about 20,000 pipes. The manner of making the wine is by treading the juice out of the grapes, and pouring it into large leathern bottles made of swine or buck's skin; only when the wine to be made is destined for exportation, it is put into casks of oak or chesnut-tree. A great part of the wines grown in Spain are distilled into brandy; but that article is much inferior to the French. Another no less important application of the grape is that of making raisins of them, for which the best and finest grapes are chosen. The neighbourhoods of Malaga, Alicant, Valencia, and Granada, produce the best raisins. They are called in Spanish, *passerillas de sol*, because as soon as the grape is ripe, the stalk is cut, and it is suffered to remain on the tree until dried by the sun. An inferior sort is called *passerillas de lexia*, generally

known by the name of pot-raisins ; the common and cheapest sort are called basket-raisins, because exported in baskets. Upon an average, Spain exports wines, brandy, and raisins, to the amount of about £400,000 annually.

To horticulture and the raising of fruit trees, the Spaniards pay little attention. Willing nature, by producing spontaneously the finest fruits, makes them suppose all art and industry superfluous. From this blame, however, the provinces along the Mediterranean must be exempted. Here whole forests are seen of the choicest fruit trees—almond, orange, fig, date, lemon, chesnut, olive, mulberry-trees, currants, peaches, apricots, and others. And all these fruits attain to a size, and a richness of juice and flavour, that is equalled only in the finest regions of Italy. The Spanish roots, as potatoes, asparagus, artichokes, and other products of the garden, are as excellent in their kind, but are not reared with that industry, nor in that quantity as the former.

Saffron, a much relished, and much used spice among the Spaniards, is grown to so great an extent, that it yields not only a sufficient supply for the consumption of the country, but also leaves a considerable surplus for exportation, of which Portugal takes the greater part.

Oil, of which the Spaniards consume such quantities in their work-shops, in their soap-manufactories, and in their houses, instead of butter, is also produced in the greatest abundance. In the southern provinces particularly, there are whole forests of olive-trees. About 30,000 pipes of this article are yearly exported, mostly from Malaga and Seville. Owing, however, to the want of skilful management

in making it, the Spanish oil is greatly inferior to the French and the Italian.

The sugar-cane is also successfully cultivated in Spain, particularly in the neighbourhood of Motril and Granada, where there are extensive plantations of it; but what is produced of this article is inconsiderable upon the whole, and bears no proportion to the consumption of it.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS.] The Spaniards pay little attention to the breeding of horned cattle, especially in the southern provinces and the interior parts. Instead of cow-milk, goat's-milk is generally used, and oil instead of butter. Nor is cheese much used among them, though in certain districts, this article is manufactured of so excellent a quality, that it finds a sale even in foreign countries. In order to furnish their ships of war and merchant vessels with provisions, they have recourse to the Dutch and the Americans, of whom they take large quantities of butter, cheese, and salt meat. Goats are kept in great numbers; in the neighbourhood of the towns, especially round Madrid, immense flocks of this animal are seen. Hogs are also very generally bred; the inhabitants of the Alpujaras in particular, keep great numbers of them. They are generally black, with curled bristles—are wild, and go all the year round in the woods. The Spanish horses are famous for their beauty and elegance of shape, for which qualities they are preferred even to the African horse. The province of Andalusia produces the finest, on which account it is strongly prohibited to export an Andalusian stallion, though numbers of them are nevertheless

smuggled out of the country. The whole Spanish cavalry is mounted on stallions; mares are not much valued, being generally employed only for breeding and thrashing corn. At Cordova, and at the foot of the Sierra Morena, the Government has very extensive studs. The breeding of this animal has, however, much decreased in latter times, and the mule is now a greater favourite with the natives. The best mules are found in La Mancha. They are produced from Andalusian mares, covered by asses of a very large race, peculiar to that province; but as this use of Andalusian mares has been prohibited, mules of this sort bear such a price as can only be afforded by persons of fortune. The exportation of mules is also prohibited, and notwithstanding the encouragements given to the breeding of this useful animal, a considerable annual supply is still wanted from the neighbouring provinces of France. But of all the domestic animals, the sheep is of the greatest national importance to Spain, and also the greatest favourite with the people. There are principally two sorts of them: one is migratory, the other stationary. The latter remains summer and winter in the same place; the former travels in the summer, from south to north, into the mountains and the higher parts of the country, and in the winter, come down again into the vallies, and on the plains. These yield the best wool, which is justly considered the finest, softest, and whitest in Europe. They are, in Spanish, called *ovias Merinas*—Merino sheep. Of them, there are about five millions in the country; in 1801, there were 5,130,000. Of the stationary sort, there were in the same year, 3,100,000. The sheep, particularly

c

those that travel, are divided into droves of 10,000 each, and the drove is subdivided into fifty flocks, each having a shepherd and a dog. The whole drove is under the conduct of an inspector, who must thoroughly understand the manner of treating the animal, and be himself possessed of at least 500 sheep in the drove. In 1792, the fine-woolled sheep alone yielded 11,250,000 lbs. of clean wool. Amongst the Spanish kings, Alphonse IV. and Pedro IV. have particularly acquired great merits of the nation for the improvement and augmentation of this breed. These are the most distinguished of the domestic animals of Spain; there are, besides, rabbits, poultry, and all other sorts in great abundance.

THE GROWTH OF SILK.] The industrious and ingenious Moors were the first who planted the mulberry-tree in Spain, and applied themselves to the breeding of the silk-worm; and still the few remains of them that are found among the Alpjaras bring the best and finest silk to market. With the expulsion of the Moors, this art was almost entirely lost, and it is only in latter times that it has been revived by the encouragements of Government, and again become an important branch of industry. The Spanish silk is fine and strong, and nearly equal to the Italian in quality. The exportation of it in a raw state, is prohibited, in order to encourage the manufactures of the country; but as these cannot consume half of what is produced in good years, the rest is smuggled out. It is computed that the annual production of silk amounts to three millions of pounds, of which the home

manufactures take little more than one million. Valentia grows the greatest quantity of silk, but Granada the best quality.

MINERALOGY, AND THE WORKING OF MINES.]

That the Spanish mountains contain gold and silver, has been known, and turned to good account by the ancients, who drew large quantities of the precious metals from this country. At present, the Spaniards prefer fetching them from their colonies in America. The copper, tin, iron, lead, and quicksilver mines, on the contrary, are worked with great advantage, though mostly by English, French, and German miners, because the Spaniards look upon this work to be too laborious. The Spanish iron is esteemed for its elasticity and softness; Biscay, in particular, is rich in this metal, where the ore yields between thirty and forty per cent. (three or four tenths) of pure iron. A great proportion of it is exported in a raw state, to England, France, and Holland, whence anchors, guns, balls, and other manufactures in this metal, are again imported. In Navarre and Catalonia, are the best copper mines, though the greater number, and perhaps the best of them, lie unemployed. A great part of the copper that is gained, is manufactured into verdigrease. In Jaen, there are lead mines so uncommonly rich, that the ore gives from sixty to seventy per cent. of pure lead; they are worked for the account of Government. The richest quicksilver mines are at Almadá, in the province of La Mancha. They are worked entirely by German miners, and yield annually about 18,000 cwt. of mercury. The whole of this quantity, besides what is gained in other parts

of the country, is sent to the silver mines in America, for which this is not even a sufficient supply. The Spanish tin is considered equal to the English; it is found, in the greatest quantity in Catalonia and Arragon. Coals are also met with in different parts of the country. There are, besides, rich mines of sulphur, cobalt, arsenic, calamine, antimony, and precious stones; excellent quarries of marble, alabaster, free-stone, and other sorts of stone; likewise several useful earths, such as fuller's earth, pipe-clay, &c. But far more important than any of these, are the salt-works, which, for the sake of convenience, we shall also mention under this head, as the rock-salt, at least, may not improperly be referred to it. The most extensive salt-works are near Almeria, where they are carried on for the account of Government. The water of salt lakes and salt springs is here evaporated only by the heat of the sun, and so great quantities of salt are thereby procured, that it is not thought worth the trouble to bring it under roof, but it is suffered to lie in large heaps in the open air. By the same easy method, salt is also procured from sea-water, especially in Valencia; and the rock-salt is no less abundant in Catalonia. Thus Spain produces salt not only sufficient for her own consumption, but also for supplying many other parts of Europe. In the production of saltpetre, her soil is almost equally exuberant.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.] In a country so eminently favoured by Nature one would naturally expect to see arts and manufactures carried to a high degree of perfection. Yet in this respect

Spain is left far behind by other countries, in particular by England and France. The most flourishing period of the Spanish manufactures was in the reign of Charles I. At that time Segovia and Seville were the greatest manufacturing towns of Europe, and Spanish silks went every where, even to the Levant. The former of these cities gave employment to more than 13,000 persons, and the latter contained 16,000 looms. But partly civil commotions, partly the restraints and burdens that were in succeeding reigns laid on trade, stifled all activity so much, that it has not since been able to regain its former height, notwithstanding the encouragements that have been given it in latter times. The attention of the two last Governments especially have been laudably turned to this object, and beneficial consequences have been felt thereof.

There are now respectable woollen manufactures at Segovia, Seville, and other places, that produce broad cloths, blankets, flannels and other articles of a good quality. Cotton manufactures are also found, especially in Catalonia. The silk-manufactures, however, are the most important; they also flourish most in Catalonia and Valencia. The importation of foreign manufactured silks is prohibited, but great quantities are smuggled in from France. The linen-manufactures are improving; not only the Government, but also many private societies have contributed much to raise them to importance, and also to extend the cultivation of flax and hemp. At Carthagená, Ferrol, and other places, there are considerable linen and sail-cloth manufactories, but still the greater part of the consumption of these articles is supplied by other

nations. Leather manufactures are very generally spread all over the country, there being few inconsiderable towns in which they are not found. Some particular sorts of this manufacture are even carried to a high degree of perfection. Of paper-mills there are about 200 in the country, the greater part and best of which are in Valentia ; where china is also manufactured which rivals that of Saxony. The saltpetre-works, powder-mills, and tar-ovens, which are mostly conducted for the account of Government, are continually improved and enlarged, and yield very nearly a sufficient supply for the country. Soap-manufactories are found every where, but most in Valencia. There is only one tobacco-manufacture in the country, but that is on a most extensive scale. Ship-building is again reviving after having been almost totally extinguished by the constraints imposed upon commerce. The best dock-yards are at Seville, Malaga, Alicant, Barcelona, and St. Sebastian. Manufactures in metal are almost totally neglected ; only in Biscay and Catalonia there are some good and respectable workshops of this kind. For the rest, all sorts of hardware, as also most of the furniture and tools that are used, are imported from England and France.

COMMERCE.] The commerce of Spain was in former times far more flourishing than it is at present. The discovery of America, and the riches that poured in from thence, the different measures, weights, and coins that were used in the different provinces, the toll-bars or custom-houses that were erected in the interior, the monopolies exercised by

the Government, and the numerous restraints to which commerce was subjected, all conspired to suppress and ruin it. It is only in recent times that it has, by wiser institutions and greater liberties, been in some measure restored. The inland trade has been much facilitated and encouraged by the introduction of a unity of coin, by the removal of the custom-houses in the interior, and of many other burthens, by the improvement of the high-roads, and the construction of canals. Still, however, the inland trade is entirely in the hands of the rich. The poverty of the husbandman often obliges him to sell his harvest before it is sown; thus he comes to be completely at the mercy of the purchaser, who makes not unfrequently a profit of 100 per cent. and seldom less than 40 or 50. The foreign trade is mostly carried on by other nations; the English, French, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, and Americans, import in their own ships the wants, and and bring away the raw productions of the country. Spanish ships are seldom seen in the northern seas; their navigation generally extends to the ports of the Mediterranean, and to their own colonies in the East and West. The principal imports are, hardware, corn, butter, cheese, fish, (upwards of a million sterling annually,) furniture, quicksilver, guns, and other arms, timber, linen, sail-cloth, cordage, flax, hemp, wax, paper, millinery, sugar, spices, &c. The chief exports are: wool to the amount of nearly a million sterling annually; raw and manufactured silks, wine, raisons, brandy, figs, lemons, and other fruits; salt, iron, saffron, horses, tobacco, cork, soda, barilla, saltpetre, &c. and various sorts of American goods. The quantities

and the value of these exports produce a large balance in favour of Spain. What is the real amount of imports and exports cannot be ascertained on account of the extent of the smuggling trade. In 1785, the lawful imports amounted to £2,896,335, exports to £4,149,586. But the commerce of Spain having since that time much increased, there will probably be no great mistake if we compute the imports at five millions sterling annually, and the exports at six.

SCIENCES AND FINE ARTS.] The Spaniards possess naturally great capacity for sciences and literature; many learned and ingenious works from ancient and modern times prove what they would be capable of performing if they enjoyed greater liberty in reading and writing. But to shew what restraints they labour under in that respect, this one instance will be sufficient—that no book can be published in Spain before it has undergone six different examinations. The importation of foreign books is also subject to the greatest difficulties. Nevertheless the sciences of astronomy, mathematics, history, geography, and jurisprudence are studied and pursued with success. Many learned societies and rich libraries, which are found in every part of the country contribute much to the general diffusion of literature, the progresses of which, less known than they deserve to be, would soon raise the Spaniards to an eminent rank among the learned of Europe, if they could rid themselves of the fetters of politics and superstition. The universities are numerous, but as they have not kept pace with their age, they are far from being so useful as otherwise they might.

The Spanish language is copious, sonorous, and energetic; it is a daughter of the Latin, with a mixture of Arabic notes, but of all the modern languages that are derived from the Latin, it approaches nearest to its venerable source. The fine arts too, find many successful votaries among the Spaniards, and would no doubt have been carried to much greater perfection, if the above-mentioned causes had not displayed this injurious influence also here. Many magnificent works however, shew that they are, upon the whole, in a flourishing state. At Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona, and other places, there are well adapted academies for painting, sculpture and architecture.

RELIGION.] The prevailing religion of the country, and almost the only tolerated, is the Roman Catholic, which is here exercised in all its ceremonial orthodoxy. Only at Madrid, and the most important sea-port towns, persons of a different persuasion are suffered, though, in most parts of the country, there are secretly a great number of Mahometans and Jews. The progress which the reformation began to make in the sixteenth century were soon put a stop to by the dreadful Court of Inquisition, which had been instituted in 1478, by Ferdinand the Catholic, and Archbishop Mendoza. This court, in its origin, was more a scheme of politics than of religion, for it is on that the Spanish kings have founded their unlimited arbitrary power. The High Court of Inquisition is at Madrid, under the direction of which, subordinate courts are established all over the kingdom. The office of the grand inquisitor is of

the highest importance ; he acknowledges no superior except the king, and in matters immediately concerning religion he even claims superiority to him. At present, however, the Inquisition is nearly stript of all its terrors ; its power has been checked, and its proceedings have become more tolerant and circumspect. It is now chiefly employed in examining books. There are in Spain, eight archbishops, 48 bishops, 117 cathedrals, 19,663 parishes, 2,146 convents for monks, 1,023 for nuns, and a very large number of hospitals dependant on them.

GOVERNMENT.] Spain was at first an electionary kingdom, but the right of election was abolished at an early period, and the kingdom made hereditary by law. Still the king continued for a long time to be limited in the exercise of his power by the *Cortes* or states of the kingdom. But since the beginning of the seventeenth century, or from the time of Philip IV. the *Cortes* have never been assembled, and the Government is now an unlimited, despotic monarchy, balanced however by the power of the church, to which the nobles are submissive devotees, and tempered by many councils, who are responsible for any unwise or unsuccessful measures. The chief councils are eleven in number, of which the following are the three first : the Council of Dispatches, called also the *Junta*, or Cabinet Council, being composed of the king and his ministers of state ; the Council of State, in which the king presides, and of which the Archbishop of Toledo is always a member ; the Royal Council of Finances, called the *Hazienda*. The *grandees* of

the kingdom have several privileges, among which, an important one, in their eyes, is that of wearing their hats in the royal presence, which is, however, never done, except at the nod of the sovereign.

REVENUE AND MILITARY FORCE.] The revenue of Spain is about five millions sterling, but that of the colonies, especially of America, is said to exceed eleven millions. The public debt was in 1796, £46,600,000. In the year 1793, the army of Spain consisted of 92,723 infantry, 27,110 cavalry, making together 119,833 regular troops, besides thirty-three battalions of militia, consisting entirely of married peasants and husbandmen. The navy, in the same year, contained fifty-seven ships of the line, some of 100 to 112 guns, thirty-eight frigates, sixty-seven smaller vessels, making together 156 ships of war, mounting 6,183 guns, and manned with 2,114 officers, 37,114 seamen, and 12,567 marines. As the Spaniards are brought up in fear and indolence, and the soldiery enjoys but a small share of respectability among them, they have naturally an aversion to the military life; nevertheless, if they have once entered upon it, they bear its fatigues with patience and firmness, obey with punctuality, and fight bravely, particularly when animated with religious or patriotic enthusiasm. But want of discipline, and of skill in their superior officers, have rendered their armies less respected and dreaded than they might have been.

DIVISIONS.] The most recent divisions of Spain are into the following provinces, in enumerating which, we begin from the centre, where the seat of

government is found, thence proceed towards the north, and so turning to the left, go round the country.

New Castile, subdivided into the districts of Madrid, Toledo, Guadalaxara, Cuenza and La Mancha.

Old Castile, including Burgos, Soria, Segovia, and Avila.

Asturias, including Oviedo and Santillana.

Galicia.

Leon, including Leon, Palencia, Toro, Valladolid, Zamora, and Salamanca.

Estremadura.

Andalusia, including Seville, Cordova, and Jaen.

Granada.

Murcia.

Valencia.

Catalonia.

Arragon.

Navarre.

Biscay, including Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Alava.

The cities and districts of *Antequera* and *Olivenza*.

The kingdom of *Majorca*, consisting of islands.

Most of these provinces having before their union into one state, been independent kingdoms, they have still retained that title; from the same cause it has also arisen, that they have been, and are still in many instances, governed and taxed upon different plans.

COLONIES.] No other country in Europe can rival Spain in the extent and richness of her colonies. She possesses in *Africa*: the cities of Ceuta,

Melila, and a few others, the Canaries, and three other single islands. In *Asia*: the Phillipine Islands, the Carolines, and some others of inferior importance. In *North America*: Florida, New Mexico, New Navarre, California, and Old Mexico. In *South America*: Terra-firma, part of Guiana, Peru, Chili, Tucuman, Paraguay, and the Falkland Islands. In the *West Indies*: Cuba, Portorico, and some of the smaller Antilles. In 1784, her exports to the American colonies, amounted to £4,348,078, of which the duty may be rated at £170,000. The imports from the same were upwards of £12,500,000. The duty about £1,500,000.

HISTORY.] The southern coasts of Spain were, in the most ancient times, visited by the Phœnicians, a proof that the country has been peopled at a very early period. Afterwards it was subdued by the Carthagenians, and they again expelled by the Romans, who retained possession of the country more than 500 years. In the beginning of the fifth century, Svabes, Vandals, and Alanes settled there, but were not long after conquered by the Vesigoths, who were Christians before they came into Spain, where Dideric II. was their first king. From this people most of the ancient families in Spain at present claim their origin, and they may justly be considered as the progenitors of the bulk of the present nation, in whom, however, there is a large admixture of African and Arabian blood. Civil broils, in the course of time, desolated the kingdom of the Vesigoths, under Roderic, and their own treacheries opened the way to the Moors or Arabs, who landed at the place where

Gibraltar now stands, and after a decisive victory, near Xeres, possessed themselves of the country, in the year 712. They ruled the conquered nation with mildness; the religious and civil liberties, and private properties of the inhabitants remained inviolate: the burthens they imposed were moderate; they supported and fostered every branch of useful industry, and encouraged the fine arts. In the mean time many of the Vesigoths had retreated to the Pyreneean and Asturian mountains, where, assisted by the nature of the country, they maintained their independence, under the conduct of Pelayo, an heroic prince of the ancient royal family. After the lapse of some time, especially after the Moors had been weakened by divisions among themselves, (from 1038,) the Vesigoths succeeded in regaining one tract of country after another, and establishing one petty state after the other. Thus arose the new christian kingdoms of Leon, Castile, Arragon, and others, of which the two last-mentioned became the most powerful, and gradually absorbed the rest. These two kingdoms were also united in 1473, by the marriage of Ferdinand of Arragon, with Isabella of Castile. The last possession of the Moors was the kingdom of Granada; this being conquered by Ferdinand in 1492, a final period was put to their dominion in Spain. As Ferdinand successfully united also the rest of the petty states of Spain under his sceptre, Columbus about the same time discovered America, and the marriage of his daughter Johanna with Philip of Austria gave rise to the union of the Austrian states with Spain, this country all at once rose to become the greatest power in Europe. Charles I. (in Ger-

many, V.) was at the same time king of Spain, and Roman Emperor. Philip II. his son and successor, possessed Milan, Burgundy, the Low Countries, and Portugal. But in the reign of Philip IV. Portugal effected her independence, the Low Countries were declared free, and the county of Rousillon was ceded to France. On the death of Charles II. (in the year 1700,) the ancient royal family became extinct, and Philip, of the house of Bourbon, the grandson of Louis XIV. was by that monarch, seated on the Spanish throne, and succeeded in establishing himself upon it, after maintaining a war of 13 years. Of this line is the late king, Charles IV. in whose reign, as also in that of his predecessor, the state of the country has been much improved. The clergy have been curbed, and limits have been put to their excessive power; inland trade, manufactures, and useful industry have been facilitated and encouraged in various ways; the finances have been placed upon a better footing; the public debt has been considerably diminished, and liberal provisions have also been made for the sciences and fine arts.

PART THE SECOND.

OF THE PROVINCES OF SPAIN, WITH THEIR CITIES AND TOWNS.

THE PROVINCE OF NEW CASTILE.

THIS is the central province of Spain, round which all the others lie almost in a perfect circle; being, at the same time, the largest of them all, and containing the capital and the seat of Government, it justly claims our attention in the first place. Its greatest length N. to S. is about 132 miles, by a breadth E. to W. of 105. It contains about 29,240 square miles. On the north, it is separated from Old Castile by a chain of mountains, many of the summits of which are covered with perpetual snow. On the south, it is bounded by the Sierra Morena, and on the east, it is also enclosed by mountains. Towards the west, where it borders upon Estremadura, it is more open and plain. It is, upon the whole, very mountainous and rocky, in summer excessively hot and dry, and contains many uncultivated tracts; still it produces wine and saffron in abundance. It enjoys a pure salubrious air, and the soil would be extremely produc-

tive if it were tilled with greater industry. It has more recently been subdivided into the districts of Madrid, Toledo, Guadalaxana, Cuenza, and La Mancha, the latter of which is distinguished for the handsomeness and vivacity of its inhabitants, in which qualities they are said to excel all the rest of their countrymen.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

MADRID, the capital of Spain, the royal residence, and the seat of all the departments of Government, stands very nearly in the centre of the whole country, about 300 miles distant from Gibraltar*, 292 from Lisbon, 350 from Bayonne, 770 from Paris, 830 from London. It is built on a rising ground, on the river Manzanares, which in winter, is a torrent, but dry in summer. The streets are long, broad, and pretty regular, but a want of cleanliness is sometimes discovered. There are many handsome squares, among which La Placa Mayor bears the palm, and a beautiful public walk or course, called the Prado, nearly three miles long, enclosed by four rows of tall poplars, and embellished with twenty-three fountains. The city has fifteen gates of granite, many of them very elegant, and contains eighteen parishes, seventy-seven churches and chapels, seventy-five convents, thirty-six hospitals and other poor-houses, a royal palace, which is one of the largest and most elegant in Europe, an amphitheatre for bull-fights, 7,398 dwelling-houses, and about 150,000 inhabitants. There are also

* By the distances given here, and in the succeeding pages, is meant the straight line between two places, and by miles, British miles is to be understood.

five academies ; one for the Spanish history, one for belles lettres, one for the fine arts, one for farrery, and one for military architecture ; an observatory ; a royal collection of paintings, one of the richest in Europe ; a cabinet of natural history ; a botanical garden, and other literary institutions. Nor is Madrid destitute of manufactures ; its tapestries rival those of Paris. There is also a china manufactory, besides silk, cotton, and velvet manufactories, and others ; goldsmiths, jewellers, &c. ; but as the plurality of these establishments are conducted for the account of Government, they are not in a very thriving state. Near the city, is an extensive saltpetre-work. The trade is chiefly confined to the shop-trade, natural in so large a city. Some commercial intercourse is kept with the colonies in America, but that is inconsiderable. There is a large national bank in the town, through which all the disbursements of the Court, and the contracts for the army are paid. As there is no sufficient supply of good water in this city or its neighbourhood, it is provided with this necessary article by a canal from the river Guadaruma. The sale and conveyance of the water to all the houses give livelihood to a numerous class of persons, who are all Galicians. Over the Manzanares, there is a magnificent bridge 2,000 feet long, built by Philip IV. the disproportionate magnitude of which has given rise to many sarcasms and witticisms. Madrid was an insignificant hamlet belonging to the Bishop of Toledo, until Charles I. and his successors, induced by the purity and salubrity of its air, chose it for their residence. It has no kind of fortification nor any garrison.

EPALONNA is a small town, defended by a castle, 25 miles south-west of Madrid. It forms, with a small adjoining district, a duchy.

TOLEDO is an old fortified city on the Tagus, 42 miles south of Madrid, remarkable for its situation, being built on a rock of granite that is almost surrounded by the river. It is the see of an archbishop, who is the Primate of Spain, and whose income is said to be £90,000. This city was formerly the capital, when it contained 200,000 inhabitants; it has now only 25,000. There is a court of inquisition and a university. The manufacture of sword-blades, once famous, is again improving. In an old Moorish palace, support and employment are given to 200 children and old persons.

TALLAVERA LA REINA is a town with 4,000 inhabitants on the right bank of the Tagus, 42 miles west from Toledo, and 64 south-west from Madrid. It lies in a valley uncommonly rich in corn, wine, and fruit. There is a royal artillery school; many goldsmiths and jewellers; respectable silk and velvet-manufactories; a royal pottery manufactory, and some trade in silks and pottery.

CIUDAD REAL, or CIVIDAD REAL, stands in a fertile plain, not far from the Guadiana, about 100 miles south of Madrid, it is the capital of La Mancha. Its manufacture of glove-leather is much esteemed. The neighbourhood is rich in corn and cattle, and produces excellent wine.

CALATRAVA, also in La Mancha, lies near the

Guadiana, 55 miles south from Toledo. The neighbourhood produces corn and wine, has excellent pastures, and an abundance of game.

ALMAVOR DEL CAMPO, south-west of the former, is a town situate in a pleasant valley, at the foot of Mount Morena, and defended by a castle.

ALMADA is a small town, 42 miles south-west from Callatrava. Its quicksilver mines, the oldest in Europe, have been noticed before.

ALCARAZ, in the eastern part of La Mancha, 138 miles south-east of Madrid, is defended by a strong castle. It is famed for an old aqueduct, which is one of the finest antiquities in Spain.

CUENZA, the capital of the district of that name, lies 58 miles south by east from Madrid. It is the see of a bishop, contains 14 churches, as many convents, and 6,000 inhabitants. It stands in a high situation, surrounded with mountains. There are woollen manufactories, and some trade in wool, and other productions of the country.

ALCALA DE HENARES is a handsome town, with 4,000 inhabitants, on the river Henares, about 15 miles east from Madrid.

GUADALAXARA, the capital of the district of that name, 32 miles north-east from Madrid, has 16,000 inhabitants, 14 convents, and cloth manufactories of the celebrated Vigogner wool, that comes from America.

BRIHUEGA is a small town, on the river Tanuja, 37 miles north-east of Madrid. Here are also woollen manufactories.

ARANJUEZ is a royal seat, chiefly to be admired for its situation. It lies about 18 miles from Madrid, and 15 from Toledo, in a charming plain, on an island, between the Tagus and the Xarama, which are united above it by a canal. The fine gardens, parterres, fountains, cascades, grottos, and walks on all sides of it, render it a Paradise of natural beauties.

BUEN RETIRO is likewise a royal seat, eastward of Madrid, built by Philip IV. It consists of four main parts, that form a complete square, with a pavilion at each angle. It has a grove beautifully variegated with canals, summer-houses, parterres and fountains.

THE PROVINCE OF OLD CASTILE.

IN climate and soil this province has much in common with the former, but is not upon the whole so fertile. Some parts, however, among which, Avila in particular, produce excellent wine, oil, fruits, and corn, though they are very moderately cultivated. There is much cattle, especially in summer great numbers of travelling sheep; and the best Spanish wool falls here. The province is crossed by very high ridges of mountains, and contains the sources of two large rivers, the Ebro, and the Douro. It comprises about 12,900

square miles. The sub-divisions are as stated before: Burgos, Soria, Segovia, and Avila.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

BURGOS, on the river Arlanzon, 130 miles north from Madrid, 72 south from Bilboa, is the capital of Old Castile, and the see of an archbishop. It contains a university, a society for the encouragement of trade and manufactures, many handsome buildings, several fine squares with fountains, and some woollen manufactories. The inhabitants, whose number is 10,000, carry on a considerable trade in wool and woollen goods.

MIRANDA DE EBRO is an ancient town on both sides of the Ebro, over which there is a handsome bridge, 174 miles north from Madrid. Its wine is much esteemed.

LOGRONE, likewise on the Ebro, 142 miles north-east from Madrid, 60 east from Burgos, lies in a neighbourhood abundantly productive of the finest fruits and wines, and all the necessaries of life.

OSMA, is an old decayed town, in a fertile plain on the Douro, 88 miles north by east of Madrid. It is the see of a bishop, but in so ruinous a state, that he resides in a palace in the neighbourhood.

SORIA, likewise on the Douro, 82 miles south-east of Burgos, and 96 north north-east of Madrid, is the capital of the district of that name. It contains 6,000 inhabitants, and is remarkable for being built on the ruins of the ancient Numantia.

SIGUENZA is a fortified town at the foot of the mountain Ariencia, 68 miles north-east from Madrid. There is a university, a cathedral, three other churches, a palace, an arsenal, and 7 or 800 houses.

FRIAS, situated on a mountain on the Ebro, 36 miles north-west of Burgos: CALZADA, on the river Laglera, 30 miles east of Burgos: CALLAHORRA, on the slope of a hill that touches the Ebro, 76 miles east of Burgos: ST. ESTEVAN DE GORMAS, 71 miles north of Madrid, are small inconsiderable towns.

SEGOVIA, the capital of the district of that name, is an old, handsome, and fortified, but now almost depopulated town, situated between two mountains, on the river Eresma, 40 miles north-west from Madrid. It contains 22 churches, 24 convents, and 18 hospitals, but only 8,000 inhabitants. There are good cloth manufactures, a number of paper-mills in and near the city, and no inconsiderable trade in cloth and wool, the latter of a distinguished quality. The mint is a respectable building. Of antiquities the city boasts an aqueduct, which is one of the noblest works of the Romans. It is 740 yards long, and rests on 161 arches, of which, in some places, three stand on each other. Its greatest height in the valley which it crosses, is 102 feet.

ST. ILDEFONSO, seven miles from Segovia, is a royal summer palace, with extensive gardens, and pleasure grounds, and expensive fountains; was

built by Philip V. Here are also six royal glass-houses, and a famous looking-glass manufactory.

GUADARAMA, a small town, 16 miles south of Segovia, 23 north-west of Madrid, is famous for its cheese.

ESCURIAL is a village, and a royal seat, 16 miles north-west from Madrid. It is celebrated for a great and magnificent monastery, built there by Philip II. in honour of St. Laurence, and commemorative of the victory gained over the French at St. Quintin. It is an immense square building, consisting of several courts and quadrangles, which altogether are disposed in the shape of a gridiron, the instrument of the martyrdom of St. Laurence. That part of the building which contains the apartments of the Court, represents the handle of the gridiron. Besides these apartments, there are habitations for 200 monks, 17 cloisters, 22 courts, several churches, the greatest and principal one built upon the plan of St. Peter's, in Rome, and distinguished for its expensive decorations, two libraries, with many literary treasures, a collection of ancient coins, a great number of valuable paintings, numerous workshops and apartments for mechanical artists, an immense number of images and statues, and other curiosities. Here are also the royal tombs contained in a grand and magnificent vault. The whole has cost 23 millions of ducats, and is by the Spaniards styled the eighth wonder of the world. The situation is not pleasant, but its convenience for the chace made it for some months every year the regular summer residence of the late Court.

AVILA, on the river Adaja, 73 miles north-west from Madrid, is the capital of the district of that name. It contains 1,000 houses, 5,000 inhabitants, eight churches, 16 convents and a university. Here are cotton manufactories.

THE PROVINCE OF ASTURIAS.

To the north of Old Castile is the province of Asturias, situated on the Bay of Biscay with a length, east to west, of 150 miles, by a breadth of 50. It contains about 4,540 square miles, with a population of 347,700 souls, which gives on each square mile between 76 and 77 persons. The country is extremely mountainous, and very cold, but healthy, and better cultivated than any of the former provinces. It produces corn and wine; its horses are highly esteemed for strength and swiftness. Orchards are numerous and large, and a great deal of cyder is made from them. There is also much cattle, and some linen manufactures. The mountains yield gold, lazuli, cinnabar, asbest, and coals.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

OVIEDO, the capital of this province, lies 238 miles north north-west from Madrid, 111 west from Corunna. Here is a royal audienza, or supreme court of justice, and a university. The city also contains a gun-manufactory, an oil-manufactory in which the oil is extracted from pit-

coals, and a general workhouse for the poor, with which is connected a hospital for foundlings, and another for pilgrims who are travelling to St. Jago. The number of the inhabitants is 7,400.

GYON, north-east of Oviedo, is a little town situate on a peninsula formed by the sea; once the residence of the Gothic prince Pelayo.

SANTILLANA, is a sea-port town, 60 miles east from Oviedo, 207 north from Madrid.

ST. ANDER, or ST. ANDERO, a small, ancient, and fortified sea-port, about 10 miles east from Santillana, is seated in a pleasant country that abounds in fine fruits and wine, has a large secure and well fortified harbour. Wool is the chief article it exports. The suburbs are inhabited by fishermen.

LAURCA, LLANES, and ST. VINCENTE DE LA BARQUERA, are small towns with harbours; the last is defended by a castle.

THE PROVINCE OF GALICIA.

This is the most western province of Spain, being bounded by the ocean on the north and west, by Portugal on the south. It is 138 miles long, north to south, 92 broad, east to west; and contains 7,912 square miles, with 1,345,000 inhabitants; thus maintaining on each square mile very nearly 170 persons. The province is watered by the

Minho which runs nearly through the whole of its length ; it is very mountainous, and in fertility inferior to many other parts of Spain, but nevertheless better peopled, and more industriously tilled than most of them. The Galicians are distinguished for their industry. Being in want of sufficient employment at home, they go in great numbers as labourers to other parts of the country ; also to Portugal, particularly in the harvest seasons, and generally return with their earnings at the end of the year. But this praise-worthy trait of their character makes them generally disregarded by their proud countrymen. Iron and tin are the most noted mineral productions of Galicia. Its forests yield good timber for ship-building. Corn, wine, and flax, are also produced. The breeding of cattle, fisheries, and linen-manufactures form, besides agriculture, the pursuits principally followed by the inhabitants. There is little or no trade, though the situation of the province seems to favor it so much.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

ST. JAGO DI COMPOSTELLA, a pretty large and much renowned city, is the capital of this province. It stands on a peninsula, formed by the rivers Tambrá and Ulla, 305 miles north-west from Madrid, 278 north from Lisbon. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains a university, a venerable cathedral, 11 other churches, 12 convents, many handsome buildings, a linen-manufactory, and 10,000 inhabitants. A general belief that the body of the Apostle St. James the younger, the titular saint,

and patron of all Spain, is preserved here, attracts a great number of pilgrims to the place.

CORUNNA, is a fortified sea-port, on a fine bay of the ocean, to which it gives name, 40 miles north from St. Jago. It is the seat of the Audiencia Real of Galicia; the harbour, the entrance of which is defended by two castles, is thought one of the best in Spain. There is some trade, but inconsiderable, chiefly in linen, sail-cloth, and fish. In times of peace, monthly packets go from this port to Havana, and Buenos Ayres. The inhabitants amount to 3,600—near the city is a valuable quarry of jasper.

FERROL, a sea-port and strong fortress on the Bay of Corunna, at the mouth of the river Juvia, with one of the best and safest harbours in Europe. Here is one of the principal depôts of the Spanish navy, a large sea-arsenal, the most important dock-yards and sail-cloth manufactories in the country, and an excellent hospital for seamen, called the Marine, capable of receiving upwards of 5,000 patients. The fisheries are considerable, and the neighbourhood produces good wine, which forms one of the articles in which the city trades. As late as 1752, this place was only a collection of fishermen's huts; in 1793, it contained 30,000 inhabitants, and many magnificent buildings in a modern taste.

LUGO, renowned for its warm baths and mineral springs; is an ancient town on the Minho, 55 miles south-west from Oviedo, 50 east by north of St.

Jago. It contains three parishes, four convents, and two hospitals.

MONFORTE DE LEMOS is the principal place of the earldom of Lemos, with a stately seat of the count's, standing on a hill, at the foot of which runs the little river of Cabe. In the neighbourhood of this earldom is the high mountain of Cabret, upon which is an extraordinary spring called Lonzana, the water of which is sometimes very cold, and at other times quite warm, ebbing also and flowing with the sea.

ORENSE is an ancient town, likewise on the Minho, over which there is a beautiful bridge resting upon one arch. This town, like the former, derives its fame from the mineral springs and warm baths in its neighbourhood. It lies 50 miles east of St. Jago, 253 north-west of Madrid.

TUY is an ancient and fortified town, built on the top of a hill, at the foot of which the Minho flows. Its distance from St. Jago is 70 miles south.

BAYONA, a few miles north of Tuy, is a small town on a bay which forms a convenient harbour. The sea here abounds with fish, and the neighbouring district with wine, fruits, flax, and hemp.

GUARDIA, built upon a rock at the very mouth of the Minho; VIGO, on the sea-shore, 14 miles north-west of Tuy; CASTRO, near the sources of the

Minho, 240 miles north-west of Madrid; BETANCOS, 36 miles north of St. Jago; MONDONEDO, in a fertile plain, 70 miles north-east of St. Jago; VIVERO, with a harbour at the mouth of the Landrove, 23 miles north-west of Mondonedo; RIBADEO, with a good harbour, built on the side of a rock, at the mouth of the Eo, 23 miles north-east of Mondonedo, are inconsiderable towns.

THE PROVINCE OF LEON.

To the south-west of Galicia, south of Asturias, is the province of Leon, extending in its greatest length from north to south, 193 miles, from east to west 110, and containing about 13,760 square miles. It is a mountainous, little cultivated, and thinly inhabited country, with a cold and damp climate. It administers, however, to the wants of its inhabitants, and furnishes some red wines for exportation. It is rich in excellent pastures peculiarly calculated for the breeding of sheep, which is much pursued. Here are mines of turkois. The province is divided by the Douro pretty nearly into two equal parts.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

LEON, the capital of the province, 193 miles north by west of Madrid, 55 south-east of Oviedo, 152 east of St. Jago, is a large city, venerable for its age, being built by the Romans, in the reign of Galba. It was formerly much greater and more populous than it is at present. There are now eight parishes, and about 12,000 inhabitants. The ca-

thedral, which contains the tombs of 37 kings and one emperor, is considered the finest in Spain, and particularly admired for its lightness.

VALLADOLID is an ancient and handsome town on the river Pisuerga, 95 miles south-east of Leon, and at the same distance north-west of Madrid. This city has also dwindled much from its former importance; instead of 100,000 inhabitants, which it counted once, it has now only 20,000, with 15 parish churches, and 16 convents. Here is a royal chancery, or supreme court of justice, and a university; likewise an academy of sciences and arts, and other literary institutions. The cloth manufactures are tolerably good, and goldsmiths and jewellers very numerous.

SALAMANCA is a handsome and very populous city, one of the most celebrated and richest in Spain. It contains 24 churches, 11 chapels, 39 convents, 2,800 houses, and 10,000 (according to others, 15,000) inhabitants. The university is renowned for the best in the kingdom; with it is connected a college for Roman Catholic Islanders, and a seminary for theology. The city stands on the banks of the river Tormes, over which there is a fine bridge resting on 25 arches; it was built by the Romans, and is still in perfect preservation. Distance: 97 miles north-west of Madrid, 115 miles south of Leon, 42 south-east of Miranda, in Portugal.

LEDESINA is a small town on the river Tormes, fortified both by nature and by art. Not far from this place, is a warm bath on the bank of the river.

CIVIDAD (or CIUDAD) RODRIGO, is a pretty considerable town, 18 miles from the frontiers of Portugal, 39 miles south-west of Salamanca. There is some trade in raw and manufactured copper.

ZAMORA, a fortified town, in a fertile neighbourhood, stands on the right bank of the Douro, 60 miles west of Valladolid, 126 north-west of Madrid. Here are many hat-makers, and some cotton-manufactures, 13 churches, and 16 convents.

ASTORGA is a town and strong fortress both by nature and by art ; it lies in a fertile plain, 28 miles south-west of Leon.

PALENCIA, 70 miles south-east of Leon, 46 miles south-west of Burgos ; TORO, on the Douro, with 6,600 inhabitants, 83 miles south by east of Leon ; MEDINA DEL RIO SECCO, 37 miles north-west of Valladolid, are towns of small importance.

VILLAPANDA, also a small town, 14 miles north of Toro, contains a well-provided arsenal. Its situation is interesting, in a charming plain, uncommonly productive of corn and wine.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO is an ancient, considerable, and opulent town, 41 miles south-east of Valladolid, 83 north-west of Madrid, on the river Zapardiel. The neighbourhood produces much wine, corn, and fruits. There are many handsome houses in the town, and a celebrated market-place, with a magnificent fountain. The inhabitants enjoy great privileges, and carry on no inconsiderable trade.

THE PROVINCE OF ESTREMADURA.

Proceeding southward from Leon, we enter the province of Estremadura, situated between the frontiers of Portugal, and the districts of Toledo, La Mancha, Cordova, and Seville. Its greatest length from north to south is more than 100 miles. It contains about 7,706 square miles, with 416,900 inhabitants, which gives only 54 persons on each square mile. Bounded on the north and south by mountains, and crossed in the middle by another chain, Estremadura assumes nearly as mountainous a character as all the other parts of Spain. It is tolerably well watered; two large rivers, the Tagus and the Guadiana, run quite through it, and are joined in their course by many smaller streams. The climate is very hot—to strangers almost insufferable in the summer, but healthy. The soil is very fertile, and produces abundantly (if only moderately cultivated,) grain, fruits, and wine. The pastures are so good that great numbers of cattle are brought hither from other provinces to fatten. The mountains yield minerals, copper in particular. The province is capable of receiving a much higher cultivation, and of maintaining a far more numerous population. It was long a distinct province from all the rest of the kingdom, and is still governed by a particular captain-general.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

PLASENCIA is the first considerable place we meet with on entering Estremadura from the

north. It is a fine, well built city, seated in a beautiful plain on the river Xeres, or Xerte, surrounded with mountains, distant 92 miles west from Toledo, 87 south from Salamanca. It is the see of a bishop, is defended by a castle, and contains 6,000 inhabitants. This city gives to the district in which it lies, the name of *La Vera de Plasencia*, that is, the Orchard of Plasencia. It consists of alternate vallies and mountains, and is one of the most luxuriant spots in Spain. The finest and most delicious fruits and vegetables, with wholesome and odoriferous plants, grow here in the greatest abundance. Here is also exquisite wine, fine springs, and pleasant brooks, with excellent trout in them. The district contains many well inhabited towns, and the celebrated Jeromite convent of St. Justus, in which the Emperor Charles V. ended his days, in the year 1558.

ALCANTARA is a fortified town on the Tagus, not far from the frontiers of Portugal. It derives its name (which signifies a stone) from an old bridge built there in the days of the Emperor Trajan. There are good manufactures of cloth.

ALBUQUERQUE is a small town on an eminence near the frontiers of Portugal, 23 miles south-west of Alcantara, and at the same distance north of Badajos. There is a good trade in wool and cloth. The town is defended by a strong castle that stands on a lofty mountain.

TRUXILLO is an ancient town, situated in the midst of mountains. It stands on the slope of a

hill near the river Almonte, 72 miles south-west of Toledo; at the top of the hill, is a strong citadel, but which is now in a ruinous state.

GUADALOUPE is small but well built, and lies in a charming valley, near a river of the same name, 55 miles north-west of Calatrave, in La Mancha.

BADAJOS is the capital of Estremadura. It is a frontier towards Portugal, lying on an eminence on the Guadiana, distant 202 miles south-west from Madrid, 109 north-west from Seville. The fortifications are chiefly in the old taste, but few of the out-works are modern, more particularly, the castles of St. Michael and St. Christopher, the latter of which covers an old Roman stone bridge over the river. This city is the see of a bishop, contains 12 convents, and 9,000 inhabitants. It has been twice besieged in the years 1658 and 1705, but not taken.

MERIDA, likewise on the Guadiana, about 42 miles east of the frontier of Portugal, 154 south-west of Madrid, is a small, ancient, and fortified town, in a large plain, abundant in wine, fruits, and pastures. Here is a fine bridge over the river, which is said to have been built by the Emperor Augustus, 28 years before the birth of Christ. In the town and its neighbourhood, are many beautiful antiquities.

VALVERDE is a little town, in a pleasant valley, nine miles south by west of Badajos.

FERIA is another little town, situated on a steep mountain, 28 miles south-east of Badajos.

XERES DE BADAJOS, or XERES DE LOS CAVALEROS, about 54 miles south by east of Badajos,* is a small town that formerly belonged to the Knights of Jerusalem.

MEDINA DE LAS TORRES is a little town with a castle, 42 miles south-east of Badajos.

ZAFRA is a small fortified town at the foot of a mountain, five miles north of the former. Its manufacture of gloves is much esteemed.

ELLERENA, or LLERENA is a little town, about 54 miles south by east of Merida. The neighbourhood of this and the former place is very fruitful, abounds particularly in good pastures.

THE PROVINCE OF ANDALUSIA.

To the south of Estremadura, is the province of Andalusia*, bounded on the west by Portugal, projecting with its southern extremity, to the Straits of Gibraltar, and extending inland, in an eastern direction, between the provinces of La Mancha and Granada, nearly to the confines of Murcia. Its greatest length, west to east, is about 200 miles, by a breadth, where it is widest, of 130. It contains about 15,460 square miles, with a population of

* Also called *Lower Andalusia*, to distinguish it from Granada, called *Upper Andalusia*.

1,108,000 souls, giving on each square mile, very nearly 71 persons. This tract of country, though mountainous, is in soil and productions, one of the richest, not only in Spain, but in all Europe. It enjoys a warm generative climate, and boasts a most luxuriant vegetation. Though it is far from being well cultivated, it yields not only a sufficient supply for itself of most of the necessaries and comforts of life, but provides also, in a great measure, for its neighbours, and furnishes, at the same time, considerable articles of exportation. The chief productions are corn, excellent wine, wool, (vast numbers of travelling sheep pass the winter here,) honey, silk, cotton, and fine fruits. The horses, particularly those of Cordova, are the best in Spain. The mountains yield silver, mercury, copper, lead, lead-stone, cinnabar, and salt. From the mountainous tracts of this province, the wild bullocks are procured for the bull-fights at Madrid. Its northern borders enclose a part of the lofty and rocky Sierra Morena. Andalusia is subdivided into the districts of *Seville*, *Cordova*, and *Jaen*, which, in the latter times of the Moors, formed three separate kingdoms.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In the Subdivision of Seville.

ST. LUCAR DE GUADIANA is a fortified town, seated on a mountain on the confines of Portugal. On the side next the river, it is defended by three towers, on the other side by two bastions. The tide which runs up here, forms a small harbour.

AYAMONTE, 73 miles north-west of Cadiz, is a sea-port at the mouth of the Guadiana, where it forms a commodious harbour.

NIEBLA is an ancient town on the river Tinto, 43 miles east of Seville.

PALOS is a small town at the mouth of the Tinto, which forms a tolerable harbour, 55 miles west by south of Seville. It is remarkable for being the place from which Columbus set sail on the discovery of the new world, in the year 1492.

ALMONTE, eastward of the former, is a neat town, environed with a forest of olives.

ST. LUCAR LA MAYOR is a little town on the Guadiana, nine miles north-west of Seville.

CAZALA and GUADALCANAL, are two small towns on the confines of Estremadura, the former famous for its wine, the latter for the rich quick-silver mines in its neighbourhood.

SEVILLE, the capital of this district, is an ancient, rich, and populous city, on the Guadiana, about 54 miles from its entrance into the sea, 72 from Cadiz, 107 from Lisbon, 235 from Madrid. It is the most extensive city in Spain, not even Madrid excepted, but is not peopled in proportion. There are 13,500 houses, containing, before the epidemical disease, in 1800 (which took away 25,000 persons), 90,000 inhabitants, but their number is said at one time to have been 400,000.

The Spaniards have such predilection for this place, that it is a common saying among them, "Who has not seen Seville has seen nothing." The streets, however, are irregular, and many of them so narrow as hardly to admit a carriage to pass; the houses are generally of a mean appearance; they are frequently built upon poles. Seville is the see of an archbishop, the seat of an audiencia real, of a tribunal of inquisition; contains 30 churches, upwards of 90 convents, a university, an academy of belles lettres and fine arts, and several other literary institutions. Among the antiquities of the city, an aqueduct deserves to be noticed, which was built by the Arabian kings, and the magnificent cathedral, the largest in Spain, being 420 feet long, by a breadth of 260, and having 80 large windows of painted glass. Here are besides, a number of hospitals and free-schools, an exchange, a mint, an amphitheatre for bull-fights, a cannon foundery, and considerable manufactories, namely, one of saltpetre, one of verdigrease, several of leather, silks, cloth, and gold-lace. But these are all surpassed in extent and importance by the tobacco manufactory, (a royal establishment with monopoly) which is the only one in Spain, and unquestionably the greatest in Europe. It was founded in 1757, by Ferdinand IV. at an expence of 37 millions of reals. The premises belonging to it are very extensive; the chief building is a square, 750 feet long on each side, and two stories high, constructed of a white stone. From 1500 to 2000 persons, are here daily employed, and 80 mills are worked by 100 horses and mules. This manufactory not only supplies all Spain with tobacco, but also

furnishes considerable quantities for exportation. Spanish snuff and sigars are known every where. This city was formerly the centre of the American trade, but that being removed to Cadiz in 1717, its trade has much decreased since that time; still, however, it is considerable. The chief exports are wool, oil, saffron, wine, lemons, tobacco, &c. The Guadalquivir is navigable by ships of burthen to Seville, but thence to Cordova, only by small craft.

CARMONA is a very ancient little city, 18 miles east of Seville; its neighbourhood produces much grain.

LEBRIXA, another ancient town, lies 23 miles south of Seville, in a country abounding in grain, wine, and oil.

ST. LUCAR DE BARZAMEDA is a fine city, and sea-port, at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, 54 miles south-west of Seville. The harbour, which is of difficult access, is defended by two batteries; the roads are very capacious and safe. The city trades in salt, wine, brandy, and fruits.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA is a pretty large and well built town, on the river Guadeleta, four miles and a half north-east of Porto de Santa Maria. It is famous for the excellent wine which the country around it produces which, by a corrupted pronunciation, is called cheres, or sherry wine. Near this place was fought the great battle between the Vesigoths and the Moors, that brought Spain under the dominion of the latter.

CADIZ is a noted trading city, standing on an island on the north-west end of a long mishapen neck of land, extending itself from south-east to north-west, the western part of which is called Cadiz, but the south-east the Island of *Leon*. It is joined also to the Continent, from which it is divided by a narrow arm of the sea, by means of a bridge, both ends of which are defended by redoubts. Cadiz is a fine well built city, is the see of a bishop, and one of the depôts of the Spanish marine, for which there are extensive arsenals, two large hospitals, an academy for midshipmen, a navigation school, and an academy of surgery. Here are also an observatory, a botanical garden, and a national theatre. The number of the inhabitants is 73,000, of whom the disease, in 1800, carried off 8000. Both the harbour and bay of Cadiz are secure and spacious, the entrance being defended by *Fort Matagorde*, on the Continent, and by *Fort Puntal*, standing opposite to it, on a point of that neck of land on which Cadiz is built. The entrance to the harbour, between these forts, is reckoned to be 3000 feet wide. In times of peace, upwards of 1000 ships enter yearly this port, of which a great proportion are foreign vessels. Since the beginning of the last century, Cadiz is the mart of the Indian trade, which chiefly engages its commercial inhabitants; but even this trade is mostly in the hands of English, French, and German merchants settled there. The city is fortified by walls and irregular bastions, according as the land admitted them. It is also defended by the forts of St. Catalina and St. Sebastian, and by fortifications on that narrow neck of land that unites

it with the Continent, on which side alone it is accessible to a land force. It is totally destitute of fresh water, which must be fetched from the opposite side of the Bay. Cadiz lies 50 miles west of Gibraltar; was built by the Phœnicians, and by the Romans called Gades.

PUERTO DE SANTA MARIA, is a handsome town, with a pretty flourishing trade, on the opposite side of the Bay of Cadiz, at the mouth of the river Guadalete. It is the residence of the Captain-General of Andalusia, and contains between 8 and 10,000 inhabitants. Great quantities of salt are made here.

ARCOS DE LA FRONTERA, 28 miles north of Cadiz, is a fortified town, standing on a high steep rock, the foot of which is washed by the Guadalete.

ROTA is a little town with a harbour, 14 miles north of Cadiz.

MEDINA SIDONIA, is a neat and very ancient town on a mountain, 23 miles east of Cadiz.

CAPE TRAFALGAR, the promontory celebrated by the victorious death of Lord Nelson, lies between Cadiz and the Straits of Gibraltar.

TARIFA is a poor and thinly peopled town, on a small eminence in the Straits, fortified with old walls and towers; it has also a castle and a harbour. It lies 18 miles south-west of Gibraltar, and 28 miles north-east of Tanger, on the opposite coast.

ALGEZIRAS, on the Bay of Gibraltar, opposite to that place at a distance of eleven miles and a half, is an old fortified town, with an indifferent harbour, and a small dock-yard. Twice a week packets go from this place to Ceuta, on the coast of Africa.

ECIJA is a handsome and pretty flourishing town on the river Xenil, 50 miles east of Seville. Its inhabitants amount to 8,000, who carry on a trade in horses, corn, wine, oil, and wool.

OSSUNE, 14 miles south of the former, is an ancient town with a university, and a good hospital. There is only one well to supply the inhabitants with water, of which necessary article the neighbourhood for several miles is wholly destitute.

MARCHENA, 23 miles south-east of Seville, is an old town standing on an eminence in the middle of a plain that is almost covered with forests of olives. Here likewise the country is greatly in want of water. In the suburbs, which are nearly as large as the town itself, is the only well for the supply of both.

In the province of Seville lies also the celebrated rock, city, and fortress of *Gibraltar*, which we pass over in silence, as not belonging to the dominions of Spain, and being already sufficiently known to the public.

In the Subdivision of Cordova.

CORDOVA is a handsome and considerable city, and the only one almost in the whole district to

which the appellation of a town or city can be with propriety applied. It stands on the banks of the Guadalquivir, 78 miles north-east of Seville, 194 south by west of Madrid. It lies at the foot of a ridge of mountains that are a branch of the Sierra Morena, but the south side of the river is a wide plain. Within the circuit of the city are found many vineyards and gardens. Its suburbs have the appearance of many towns. The cathedral is antique, large and magnificent; its roof is supported by 364 stately pillars of alabaster, jasper, and black marble. It was built by the Moors for a mosque, and is even to this day called Mezquita. There are besides, 25 other churches, and 40 convents. Of manufactures there are several of silks and woollen goods, one velvet manufactory, one leather manufactory in which Cordovan, or Spanish leather is prepared, and considerable tanneries. Here is also a royal stud which is kept in the palace of the ancient Moorish kings, whose capital this city was for a length of time, when it contained 30,000 inhabitants; it now contains only 16,000. The adjacent mountains are interspersed with pleasant vallies, and covered with vineyards, gardens, and plantations of lemons, oranges, figs, and particularly olives. This country breeds the finest Spanish horses. Cordova was conquered from the Moors in the thirteenth century, by Ferdinand III. of Castile.

In the Subdivision of Jaen.

JAEN is the capital of that district, a fine, populous and fortified town, at the foot of a moun-

tain, about 200 miles south of Madrid. It is the see of a bishop, has a fine cathedral, and contains 27,500 inhabitants.

ANDUJAR, one of the most ancient towns in Spain, is situated on the Guadalquivir, 23 miles west of Jaen, and 28 miles east of Cordova. The country in which it lies, produces honey, corn, wine, and all sorts of fruit in abundance.

BAEZA, which has the title of a city, is the see of a bishop, and has a university. It lies 20 miles north-east of Jaen.

UBEDA, at a short distance to the south-east of the former, 60 miles north-east of Granada, is a pretty populous town in a country peculiarly productive of figs.

ALCALA LA REAL, 18 miles south-west of Jaen, 32 north-west of Granada, is a town with 6,000 inhabitants, in a hilly, but rich and fertile country.

CAROLINA presents us with a far more interesting object than any of the last-mentioned places. It is the capital of the colonies in Sierra Morena, which lie within the precincts of this district. These colonies were founded between the years 1767 and 1770, by Count Olavides, then Governor General of Andalusia, and consisted of Frenchmen and Germans, and other foreigners, who were induced by the offers of great privileges and liberal support to settle in the uninhabited deserts of

Sierra Morena. In the year 1776, they had already 2,200 houses, 24 churches, 15 hamlets, and 20 villages, containing 2,446 families, making in all 10,490 persons, of whom 8,175 were husbandmen, 2,217 mechanics and artists; and they had then already planted upwards of half a million of mulberry trees, and other fruit trees. Olavides did not long enjoy this encouraging success of his undertaking. He became suspected and hated by the Inquisition, and was sentenced to suffer the loss of honour, property and liberty; but he escaped into France, where he passed the remainder of his days in an exile as honourable to himself, as dishonorable to his ungrateful country. Carolina, the present capital of these colonies, stands on the banks of a little river, 64 miles north-east of Córdova, 76 miles north of Granada, and 140 miles south by east of Madrid. It is surrounded with walls, has eight gates, and contained in 1787, 12,100 inhabitants. The streets are broad, and cross each other in right angles; in the centre of the town is a large market-place, surrounded with piazzas, and in the midst of the place is a fountain, from which there is a fine prospect into all the four quarters of the town. The government-house, the principal church, and the silk manufactory are handsome stately edifices. Along the road from this place to Carlote, (another town belonging to the colonies,) the country is beautifully spread with villages, and single farm-houses. In regularity, cleanliness, and neatness, Carolina surpasses all the cities of Spain.

THE PROVINCE OF GRANADA.

Along the south-eastern borders of Andalusia, between them and the Mediterranean, lies the province of Granada, sometimes called Upper Andalusia, extending in length, east to west, 190 miles, by a variable breadth of 40 to 80, and containing about 6,587 square miles, with 660,000 inhabitants, which gives about 100 persons on each square mile. This province is one of the most mountainous in Spain, being crossed in all directions by lofty ridges, particularly along the sea-coast. Among the mountains, are Sierra Nivada, which has received its name from the perpetual snow with which its summits are covered. Another chain is the Alpujaras, nearly as lofty as the former, and having likewise many summits covered with eternal snow, extending about 50 miles west to east. They are inhabited by a Moorish race who have embraced the Roman Catholic religion, but still retained their national customs and manners of living, from whose hands, these regions of the air, one might almost call them, receive a most careful and industrious cultivation. Spain has hardly a tract of land so well inhabited and tilled. Exclusive of many towns and villages that are interspersed among them, they are covered, nearly to the very summits, with vineyards and plantations. The language of these people is a mixture of the Arabic and Spanish. Granada produces excellent wines, corn, fine fruits, gall-nuts, timber, honey, and wax. Among its vegetables, the sugar-cane must be noticed, which is cultivated here with great success. The vallies and plains are, upon the whole, exuberantly fertile. Of minerals, there are beautiful

marbles, garnets, hyacinths, and other gems ; iron and salt. The keeping of bees, the breeding of sheep, and fisheries, are here important branches of industry ; silk, wool, wine, raisins, oil, and sumach form the most considerable articles of exportation. The inhabitants of this province are more mild, polite, and civilized, than the Spaniards in general. Under the Moors, Granada formed a distinct kingdom, from the year 1236, till it was taken by Ferdinand the Catholic, in 1492. It was then the best inhabited, and best cultivated part of all Spain, and contained within its borders, 32 large towns, and 97 smaller.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

GRANADA, the capital of this province, is one of the largest, and for its history and antiquities, one of the most venerable cities of Spain. It stands at the foot of the snow-topped Sierra Nivada, being built partly on four hills, defended by two castles, at the confluence of the river Xenil and Darro, of which the former brings silver dust, the latter gold dust ; distant 70 miles north-east from Malaga ; 138 south by west from Seville ; and 248 south from Madrid. It is the see of an archbishop, and has a tribunal of inquisition ; there is also a university, an academy of arts, a magnificent cathedral that contains the tombs of Ferdinand the Catholic, and several other kings and royal persons, 23 other churches, and 41 convents. The city contains 52,300 souls (according to others 80,000), a salt-petre work, several manufactories in silk, in which commodity it also carries on a great trade. It was

the last and strongest possession of the Moors, of whose splendid palaces many beautiful remains are still seen; among others, the palace of *Alhambra*, unquestionably the most magnificent monument of that people left in Spain. To the south and the west of the city a large plain extends itself, interspersed with pleasant towns and villages, which is called *La vega de Granada*, that is, the orchard of Granada. Among others, *Santa Fe*, bearing the title of a *cividad*, lies in this plain. It was built by Ferdinand, when he besieged Granada.

LOXA or LOYA, at the foot of a mountain, on the river Xenil, 30 miles west of Granada, is a town with three parishes, and four convents, containing a royal saltpetre work, and some manufactories in copper. The country in which it lies, produces an abundance of oil and saffron.

ALHAMA, on the river Morel, 27 miles south-west of Granada, is a fine, pretty considerable town, seated in a fertile and well cultivated valley, surrounded with very steep mountains. Its warm baths are celebrated. There is also another small town of this name, which lies on the river Almeria, about 58 miles south-east of Granada.

MUNDA is a little, but ancient town near the sources of the river Guadalmedina, 14 miles west of Malaga.

SETTEVIL, a small town 50 miles north of Gibraltar, enjoys a charming situation on the top

of a rock, out of which most of the houses are hewn.

RONDA is a handsome town, built on a high steep rock, nearly environed by the river Rio Verde, to which there is a descent of one hundred steps hewn out of the rock. It lies 46 miles north of Gibraltar, 92 west by south of Granada. The town is defended by a castle, and contains 11,700 inhabitants. The circumjacent country produces good wines, most delicious fruits, excellent hams, and much silk.

CARTAMA, at the foot of a very high mountain, the north side of which is quite barren, but all the other parts fruitful and well cultivated, is an ancient town, nine or ten miles north of Malaga.

MALAGA is an ancient, handsome, and fortified city, and one of the most important sea-ports in the kingdom, situated at the foot of a steep mountain, 60 miles south-west of Granada, 90 south-east of Seville, and 280 south of Madrid. Its harbour is safe and commodious, being protected by an expensive mound, running 1,200 feet out into the sea. Near the harbour stands a small exchange. The city contains 5,000 houses, 40,000 inhabitants, one manufactory in silk, one playing-card manufactory, and an institution for the purpose of supporting poor husbandmen, by lending them money at a low interest. The district belonging to the city, as also the neighbouring country, is peculiarly abundant in excellent wines and fruits, which form very important articles of commerce. The chief

exports of Malaga, are wines, brandy, raisins, oil, lemons, figs, almonds, pickled fruits, and black sarcenet; the whole to an annual amount of nearly £400,000. The chief imports are, wheat, barley, linen, stockings, woollen goods, cheese, butter, and fish, to the value of about £200,000 yearly. But notwithstanding this balance in favour of the city, little of the profit is enjoyed by the inhabitants, the greater part of the trade being in the hands of foreigners. Malaga has of late years been repeatedly and dreadfully visited by epidemical diseases, which are now believed to have been the yellow fever.

VELEZ DE MALAGA is a little town in a plain, not far from the sea, 14 miles east of Malaga. Its chief commodity is raisins.

ALMUNEZAR is a little sea-port town, having a good harbour that is defended by a citadel. It lies 38 miles east of Malaga.

SALOBRENA, or SALOBREGNA, 14 miles east of the former, is a small town on a high rock by the sea, at the mouth of a little river of the same name. It is defended by a strong castle, has a tolerable harbour, and trades in sugar and fish.

MOTRIL is an ancient town, and a good sea-port, 42 miles south of Granada. It has a good harbour, and a considerable fishery, which is the principal livelihood of the inhabitants.

ALMERIA is a renowned sea-port, 69 miles south-east of Granada. It lies on a river of the same

name, and a bay of the Mediterranean, and carries on a great trade. The harbour is spacious and good. The salt springs have been noticed before. Salt, saltpetre, and soda, are made in large quantities.

MUZACRA, or MUXACRA, seated on a hill, is a little town, with a harbour, 30 miles north-east of Almeria.

VERA is a little sea-port, on the confines of Murcia, 39 miles north-east of Almeria.

XIMENA, a little town, 55 miles east of Granada, is the see of a bishop. Here are rich salt springs, and an iron-foundery, where cannon and balls are made.

GUADIX is an ancient pretty large town, seated on an eminence in the midst of a spacious and fertile plain, 39 miles north-east of Granada, 46 north by west of Almeria. It is the see of a bishop; contains seven convents, and some silk and linen manufactories.

HUESCAR, 67 miles north-east of Granada, is a little town that carries on some trade in wool.

THE PROVINCE OF MURCIA.

Pursuing our route towards north-east from Granada, we come to the province of Murcia. This province was also a distinct kingdom under the Moors, and still bears that title. It is bounded

on the north by New Castile, on the east by Valencia, and on the south by the Mediterranean. It contains about 6,789 square miles, with a population of 1,015,150 souls, which gives very nearly 150 persons on each square mile (299 on two square miles). The country is partly very mountainous, but partly also it consists of extensive and well cultivated plains. The soil is exuberantly fertile, and produces, in the greatest abundance, rice, fine fruits, sugar, kermes-oak, mulberry trees, olives, &c. ; but want of rain and water makes it in many parts less favourable for the growth of corn and wine, which is not however, entirely neglected. Among the rest of its productions, the most important are soda, barilla, and pot-ash, of which large quantities are exported ; oil, wax, honey, silk, and sulphur. The cultivation of the olive tree, and the tending of the silk-worm, are pursuits to which the inhabitants very generally apply themselves. They are commonly industrious people. Mineral waters are found in several places.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

LORCA is an old and large, but decayed city, standing on a hill that is watered by the river Guadalantin, distant 39 miles south-west from Murcia. The inhabitants, whose number is 2,100, are descendants of the Moors.

ALMACARON is a small sea-port, at the mouth of the river Guadalantin. Near it are mines of alum.

CARTHAGENA, on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 30 miles south of Murcia, is an important sea-port, and a large commercial city, with 29,000 inhabitants. It is the station of a part of the Spanish fleet, and contains a good arsenal, and respectable dock-yards. The harbour is one of the best in the Mediterranean. The trade is considerable, particularly in silk and barilla. This city was founded by Hasdrubal, the Carthaginian general, 225 years before the birth of Christ.

MURCIA, the capital of the province, lies in one of the most delightful vales in Spain, on the river Segura, 230 miles south south-east of Madrid, 41 miles south-west of Alicant; it is a handsome and populous town, surrounded with gardens and plantations of mulberry-trees. The cathedral, one of the finest in the kingdom, is built of pisolite, a kind of free-stone, resembling the roe of fish; the steeple is remarkable for being so constructed, that it may be passed up and down with coach and horses. The city contains 45,000 inhabitants, and very important silk manufactories, in which article especially there is a considerable trade.

VILLENA is an ancient but inconsiderable town, 60 miles north-east of Murcia, and at the same distance south-west of Valencia.

CHINCHILLA is a town in the northern part of the province, 64 miles north by west of Murcia. It contains 4,500 inhabitants, who carry on a trade in silk, capers, melting-pots, and other articles.

THE PROVINCE OF VALENCIA.

This is also a maritime province, and much more so than Murcia, stretching upwards of 200 miles along the Mediterranean sea, in a narrow slip of land, in some places not 25 miles broad; on the east it is bounded by Murcia and Cuenca, on the north by Arragon and Catalonia. It enjoys a climate peculiarly mild, pleasant, and healthy. In the western part it is mountainous, with wide and open vallies; towards the sea coast it is more level, with great and frequent plains. It is one of the best watered provinces in Spain, several small rivers rising in it, others winding their course through it to the sea. The soil is fertile and extremely well cultivated. With regard to tillage and cultivation, no other province in the kingdom can vie with it. The inhabitants, honourably distinguished for their laboriousness and industry, have covered the naked rocks with mould, drained morasses, and conducted the rivers, by canals, through arid tracts, and thereby improved the country so much, that the commodities it furnishes for exportation, which are silk, wool, hemp, flax, oil, wine, raisins, figs, dates, rye, oats, maize, rice, esparto-grass, salt, barilla, &c. have risen to a yearly value of more than three millions sterling. Agriculture, rearing cattle, growing wine, oil, and silk, are the branches of industry which are most pursued in this province. Its population has long been rapidly increasing—an uncommon phenomenon in Spain. In the year 1718, it only amounted to 225,080 souls; in 1761, it had encreased to 604,612; in

1768, it was 716,886 ; and in 1787, it was 783,084 ; it is now very nearly one million of souls, which, divided on the whole of its surface, comprising about 5,572 square miles, gives about 179 or 180 persons on each square mile.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

ORIHUELA, a pretty large town, on the river Segura, in a delightful plain that is environed with mountains, is the see of a bishop, contains a university, and 21,000 inhabitants. Its silk manufactories and saltpetre works are very considerable.

GUADAMAR, a little sea-port, at the mouth of the Segura, about 14 miles distant from the former, is known for its exportation of salt.

ELCHE is a pretty little town, in a neighbourhood that produces wine, dates, and fine fruits in great abundance. It lies 12 miles south-west of Alicant, and 14 miles north-east of Orihuela.

ALICANT is a little, but populous sea-port, of no small commercial importance. It stands in a luxuriant vale that yields a perpetual succession of crops, on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, distant 60 miles north by east of Carthage, 230 north-east of Malaga, and 230 south-east of Madrid. Its red and white wines are well known; the former, in particular, is very good. The inhabitants, amounting to 17,340, carry on a considerable trade, mostly in wine and fruits. The harbour is capacious, safe, and strongly fortified, having

often been exposed to the attacks of African corsairs. Several nations have commercial agents in this place. In the beginning of the last century, Alicant was for a short time, in the possession of the English.

XICONA is a little town, famous for its wine ; it is situated in a very mountainous neighbourhood, 16 miles north-west of Alicant.

ALCOY is a neat little town, 18 miles north by west of Alicant, 57 miles south by west of Valencia. It has good woollen manufactures, and 30 paper mills ; the number of inhabitants is 1,000.

MONTESA is a good fortress, about 40 miles north by west of Alicant.

XATIVA, or ST. PHILIP, on the slope of a hill not far from the river Xecar, 55 miles north of Alicant, was once one of the most beautiful towns in Spain, but siding with Charles III. in the year 1707, Philip V. ordered it to be demolished, and instead of it, a new town to be built, called by the latter of the above names.

ALTEA is a little sea-port, 55 miles south by east of Valencia, 230 south-east of Madrid. The neighbourhood produces silk, wine, flax, and honey, in which articles the inhabitants of the town carry on a trade.

DENIA, 46 miles south-east of Valencia, lies at the foot of the mountain Magon, on a declivity

stretching to the sea. Here is a tower of an extraordinary height, from which ships can be seen at a vast distance. The town has a double, convenient harbour, and is well fortified. Raisins, almonds, silk, and other productions of the neighbouring country, are exported.

GANDIA is a small town, 37 miles south by east of Valencia.

ALZIRA, a small town, on the river Xuzar, 16 miles south of Valencia, has an extensive trade in silk.

VALENCIA, the capital of the province, is a great, ancient, and populous city, in a very pleasant situation on the Guadalviar, where that river empties itself into the sea ; 133 miles north by east of Cartagena, 193 east by south of Madrid, 188 southwest of Barcelona. Its harbour is indifferent, but the road is large and safe. The city is surrounded with walls and ditches, and is defended by a castle on the opposite side of the river, over which there are five handsome stone bridges. It is the see of an archbishop. There is a court of inquisition, a royal audiencia, and a university that vies in fame with that of Salamanca. The cathedral is large and opulent, and is considered one of the most magnificent structures of that kind in the kingdom ; the high altar is of solid silver. This city also contains a military school, an academy for the fine arts, a public library, 45 convents, and numerous manufactories in silk. These amounted in 1783, to nearly 4,000, in which all sorts of silks, velvets,

ribbands, handkerchiefs, &c. were made, and about 627,000 pounds of raw silk consumed yearly, giving employment to 25,000 persons. The trade of Valencia is very extensive in wine, brandy, salt, fine fruits, oil, wool, and silk, raw and manufactured. The inhabitants are 100,000 in number. This city was founded in the year of our Lord, 616, by Roman veterans who had served under Viriatus, on which account the inhabitants still call themselves Veterani. It is rich in Roman inscriptions and other antiquities.

MORVIEDO, or MORVIEDRO, is an ancient town, on a river of the same name, 16 miles north of Valencia. This place is believed to stand on the ruins of the ancient Saguntum. Many curious antiquities are met with here, among others, the remains of a magnificent Roman amphitheatre, capable of holding 10,000 persons. It is hewn out of the solid rock, and still so far in preservation, that in 1785, plays were acted upon it, in the presence of the Spanish Court.

SEGORBE is an old and respectable town, on the river Morviedro, 30 miles west of Valencia. It stands on the slope of a hill between two mountains, in a neighbourhood that produces wine, corn, and fruits in abundance. It is defended by a castle. Near it is a valuable marble quarry.

PENISCOLA, or PENISACOLA, is a fortified town, on an elevated neck of land projecting into the Mediterranean, 64 miles north north-east of Valencia, 120 south-west of Barcelona. It is surrounded on

three sides by the sea, and the difficulty of access on the land-side renders it a place of great strength. In its neighbourhood, a red wine of an excellent sort is grown.

MORELLE, 54 miles north of Sagorbe, is a small place on the borders of Arragon, surrounded with rocks and lofty mountains.

THE PROVINCE OF CATALONIA.

When from the northern extremity of Valencia, we proceed towards north-east, we enter Catalonia, the most eastern of the provinces of Spain. On the north, it is bounded by the Pyrenees, that separate it from France—on the east and south, by the Mediterranean, along which it stretches with a length of coast of more than 250 miles. It contains about 9,804 square miles, with 1,200,000 inhabitants, which gives on each square mile, between 123 and 124 persons. The country is well watered, and upon the whole, well cultivated. The winters in the northern parts, contiguous to the Pyrenees, are attended with some frosts and snow, but in the southern, particularly along the sea-coast, the season is very mild. Some few places only excepted, which extend themselves into most delightful plains, this province is almost entirely mountainous; but the mountains are so far from being barren, that they are covered with very valuable woods and fruit-trees. Between the mountains, agriculture and the breeding of cattle is pursued with success, and along the coast, the fisheries are carried on to a great ex-

tent. The chief productions are corn, wine, silk, oranges, nuts, and other fruit; flax, hemp, metals, and cork. Silk and cotton manufactures flourish, and the province has the greatest trade in all Spain. Only of wine and brandy, 50,000 pipes are yearly exported. The inhabitants are a brave, honest, and industrious race. They long enjoyed particular liberties, for the preservation of which they struggled hard, but lost them at length, after having undergone many vicissitudes of fortune. When the Moors overrun Spain, the Catalonians threw themselves under the protection of Charles Martel of France, by which means they became dependant upon that country, and continued so till 1182, when it was united to Arragon. In the middle of the seventeenth century the country was once more reduced to the subjection of France, but again, in the treaty of the Pyrenees, recovered by Spain. In the war of succession, in the beginning of the last century, Catalonia submitted to the Archduke Charles of Austria, and stood firm to his cause; but being, in 1714, compelled to surrender at discretion to Philip V. he abolished all those valuable privileges which they had so often asserted with a successful intrepidity. From this province, there is a road leading over Mount Salses, across the Pyrenees, into France, which has, of late years, been much improved.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

BARCELONA, the capital of the province, is a large, and strongly fortified city, in a plain where the rivers Lobregat and Besos enter the sea, distant about 184 miles north north-east from Valencia, 290 miles east by north from Madrid. It is one of

the first trading and manufacturing towns in the whole kingdom. Of silk, cotton, and woollen manufactories there are a variety. Its arms and cutlery are excellent, and supply nearly the whole of the Spanish army, besides what is exported for the colonies. The city besides contains a large arsenal, a fortification and artillery school, a university, an anatomical theatre, several public libraries, a large public collection of natural history, a house of reception for foundlings, a cannon-foundery, 82 churches, 45 convents, and a society of sciences. The harbour is indifferent, because the two above-mentioned rivers that empty themselves into it continually fill it with sand. But the richness of the surrounding country, the favourable situation of the city, and the privilege of a free trade to America, which was granted it in 1778, conspire to render it a place of great commercial activity. Seven hundred ships, it is computed, enter annually in and out of the port, small craft and coasting vessels not included. The chief exports are cotton manufactures and printed cottons, silk stockings, silk handkerchiefs, brandy, red and white wines, oil, nuts, white and mottled soap, raisins, almonds, &c. The imports are, sugar, hides, tobacco, gold, bullion, Brazil-tree, and other American goods, French and English manufactures, iron, copper, stock-fish, pickled herrings, hemp, linen, &c. The city contains 15,000 houses, and 100,000 inhabitants. There is a royal audiencia; it is also the residence of the captain-general, and the lieutenant-general of the province.

BADELONA is a little sea-port, seven miles from Barcelona.

MARTOREL is a little town at the conflux of the rivers Noya and Lobregat, over which there are two handsome bridges; it lies 23 miles north-west of Barcelona.

MONTSERRAT, or the Sawed Mountain, so called on account of its jagged pyramidal summits, situated about 56 miles north east of Barcelona, is remarkable. It is a detached, solitary rock, more than 11,000 feet high, and about ten miles and a half in circumference, from the top of which the islands of Majorca and Minorca can be discerned at a distance of more than 50 leagues. What particularly makes this mountain an object of curiosity is a large convent of Benedictines that has been built upon it, to which a miraculous image of the Virgin St. Mary, attracts an immense number of pilgrims. Besides the convent, there are, higher up in the mountain, 13 hermitages, each having a small chapel and a garden, to which the ascent is extremely difficult and steep, in some places almost perpendicular. Another larger and more convenient road is passed once a week by a blind mule, without a driver, that carries 13 baskets with provisions, one for each of the hermits. One of these hermitages is very curiously and awfully constructed between two narrow projections of the rock, which, though the place is 2,500 paces distant from the convent, impend so much over it, that the music in the church of the latter can be heard very distinctly. The said church contains immense treasures of gold and silver; amongst other things, 640 massy silver lamps, a great number of gold candlesticks, whole closets filled with busts and statues, and ministerial

vessels of the same precious metal. It is often visited by 7,000 pilgrims in one day.

CERVERA is a fortified little town, on a hill joining to a river of the same name, about 25 miles north-west of Tarragona.

VILLA FRANCA DE PANODES, is a town not far from the Mediterranean, about 28 miles south-west from Barcelona, and 25 north-east of Tarragona. In its neighbourhood coals are found; and also copper, lead, and other metals.

TARRAGONA, an ancient fortified town, situate on an eminence at the mouth of the river Francoli, 44 miles west south-west of Barcelona, is the see of an archbishop, contains a university, and a venerable cathedral. It is thinly peopled, has hardly 500 houses, and its port is shallow, insecure, and small; but still it carries on no inconsiderable trade. It was built by the Phœnicians, and was, in the time of the Romans, of some importance. Of Roman antiquities there is an aqueduct which was repaired in 1786, and became thereby again the means of supplying the inhabitants with water.

TORTOSA is a fortified town on the left bank of the Ebro, eleven miles and a half from the sea, 102 miles west by south of Barcelona. It is the see of a bishop, and contains 10,000 inhabitants, and a university.

FELIX is a small but well fortified town, standing on a peninsula formed by a large circuit of the Ebro, about 25 miles north of Tortosa.

LERIDA, an old fortified town on the river Sagre, about 50 miles north-west of Tarragona, is the see of a bishop, and contains a university.

BALAGUER is another little town, standing at the foot of a rock on the river Sagre, 14 miles north-east of Lerida, and 44 miles distant from Tarragona.

SALSONA, is a small fortified town on a height, on the river Cordonero, 44 miles north-west of Barcelona.

CARDONA is a handsome fortified town on the river *Cardonera*, 42 miles north-west of Barcelona, and 12 miles south of Salsona. Near this town are inexhaustible quarries of rock-salt, in Mount Cardona, which is nothing but an immense mass of rock-salt, rising to the height of 500 feet above the surface of the ground, and being nearly five miles in circumference. Besides the common application of the rock-salt, it is also used like our Derbyshire spar, for candlesticks, snuff-boxes, and other trinkets. When held in the sun, it takes all sorts of hues, and radiates like gems.

MANRESE is an ancient little town at the confluence of the rivers Cordonero and Lobregat, 23 miles north-east of Barcelona.

MATARO or MATREL, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 14 miles distant north-east from Barcelona, is a pretty lively and flourishing sea-port, with 9,600 inhabitants, who chiefly apply themselves to silk, stocking, linen, and lace manufactures.

There are also some glass-houses, and no inconsiderable trade as well in the above articles, as also in a peculiar sort of excellent red wine, produced by the neighbourhood.

FIGUERAS is a town and fortress of a modern date, with 4,640 inhabitants.

PALAMOS, 48 miles north-east of Barcelona, is a small but well fortified sea-port, on a bay of the Mediterranean that forms a good harbour. It stands partly on a level, and partly on an eminence, projecting into the sea. Besides its fortifications, it has also a citadel.

GIRONNA, or GERONA is an ancient, fortified, and pretty considerable town, standing on an acclivity near the river Onhal, 18 miles from the sea, 16 miles north-west of Palamos. It has repeatedly been besieged and taken both by the French and Spanish forces.

ROSAS, or ROSES, is a small fortified town, with a good harbour, on a bay of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, 37 miles south of Perpignan in France, and 23 miles north-east of Gerona.

AMPURIAS, once considerable, is at present a mean sea-port, at the mouth of the river Fluvia, 69 miles north-east of Barcelona.

JONQUERRE is an ancient town at the foot of the Pyrenees, 21 miles north of Gironna, and at the same distance south of Perpignan in France.

CAMPREVON, is a town, formerly of some strength, seated on an eminence near the river Ter, with a citadel in the middle. It lies 30 miles east of Jonquerre, 64 miles north of Barcelona.

URGEL, 87 miles north of Tarragona, is an ancient city on the Sagre, at the foot of the Pyrenees; it stands in a plain, environed with mountains which are covered with vineyards.

THE PROVINCE OF ARRAGON.

This province, like the former, is bounded on the north by the Pyrennees; for the rest it is enclosed by the provinces of Catalonia, Valencia, the Castiles, and Navarre. In the north and south it is mountainous, in the middle more level, dry, and sandy. The river Ebro, which is here joined by several others not inconsiderable rivers, crosses the country from north-west to south-east, and divides it into two almost equal parts. In many places the want of water renders this country rather unfavourable to the labours of the husbandman, but where it is watered, it produces a sufficiency of corn, oil, wine, saffron, &c. Flax and hemp are also grown, the latter in particular of an excellent quality. Salt and saltpetre are found in great abundance; there is also iron, and several other minerals. This province is particularly distinguished for its broad-cloth manufactories. The inhabitants are only computed at 623,000 souls. Arragon, like Catalonia,

formerly enjoyed its particular constitution and privileges ; but the Arragonians having, in the year 1705, espoused the cause of Archduke Charles III. Philip V. annulled all their privileges, and made them subject to the laws of Castile.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

SARAGOSSA, or ZARAGOZA, (the ancient Cæsarea Augusta, whence the present name is derived by a corrupt pronunciation,) the capital of the province, is a handsome and populous town, enjoying a considerable trade. It stands in a very fertile plain, on the left bank of the Ebro, which, by its windings, renders the neighbourhood extremely rich and delightful. This city lies 143 miles west of Barcelona, and 184 miles north-east of Madrid. It is the see of an archbishop, the residence of the captain-general, and also the seat of the Audiencia Real of Arragon, and of a tribunal of inquisition. There are two cathedrals, one of which, called the church of *Our Lady of the Pillar*, contains immense treasures. There is also a university, an academy of arts, a school of economy and commerce, and other praiseworthy institutions for the encouragement of arts and agriculture. Some distilleries, several manufactories in silk and cotton, and a number of hat-makers, are also found here. The number of the inhabitants is 42,000.

BELCHITE is a little town on the river Almona-zer, 23 miles south of Saragossa.

MONT ALBAN is a town and good fortress, on

the river Martín, 55 miles south of Saragossa, 101 north by west of Valencia.

TERUEL is a considerable town, situated in a pleasant level, at the conflux of the Guadalviar and the Alhambra, 83 miles south-west of Saragossa, and 18 east of Albarazin.

ALBARAZIN is an ancient fortified city, standing on an eminence that is watered by the Guadalviar, 92 miles south of Saragossa, and 115 east of Madrid. It has 5,000 inhabitants, and the neighbourhood yields some of the finest wool in Spain.

MONT REAL is a little town, on the river Xiloca, 28 miles north-west of Teruel, 48 south-west of Calatajud.

DACORA stands on the same river, in a fertile valley of very difficult access.

CALATAJUD is a large city, seated at the conflux of the rivers Xalon and Xiloka, at the end of a charming valley which abounds in grain, wine, oil, and fruits, 43 miles south-west of Saragossa, 37 south of Tarazona. There are 1,500 houses, 10 churches, 15 convents, 12 large soap manufactories, and a considerable trade in hemp.

BORJA is a little town, in a fertile neighbourhood, 14 miles south of Tarazona.

TARAZONA, an ancient town, on the river Queils, is partly built on a rock, (which part is called the

old town,) and partly on a fertile level (which is called the new town), 14 miles south of Tudela, 138 north-east of Madrid. It is the see of a bishop.

HUESCA, an ancient town, is beautifully situated on the river Issuela, in a fertile level, terminating on all sides in well cultivated eminences. It is 23 miles distant north-east from Saragossa, 39 north-west of Balpastro. The city is the see of a bishop, and has a university. Its wine is highly esteemed.

JACCA is an ancient town, on the river Arragon, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 23 miles north of Huesca, 55 north by east of Saragossa.

SALLENT is a village, standing very high in the vale of Tena, one of the largest and most delightful vallies in the mountains of Arragon. From this village, are two roads leading across the Pyrenees into France, one through the vale of Aspe, the other through that of Osseau; the former is the shortest and best. Sallent lies about 74 miles north from Saragossa.

VENASQUE, about 50 miles east of the former, and at the same distance north of Balpastro, is a little town, having a good castle and a garrison, situated in a valley of the same name, on the river Essora. From this place, there is a very narrow and difficult road, amidst rocks and precipices, into France.

BALLASTRO, or BALBASTRO, or BARBASTRO, is

a little insignificant town, on the river Vero, 46 miles north-east of Saragossa, 25 miles south-east of Huesca.

FRAGA is a fortified town, very strongly situated on a steep rock near the river Cinca, 32 miles south by east of Balpastro, 55 south-east of Saragossa. To the west of this place, between it and Burjalajos, is a large uncultivated tract of land, called the *Waste of Arragon*, in which no water is found, nor any tree or shrub is met with.

MEQUINENZA is a well fortified place, at the confluence of the rivers Cinca and Sagre, where they enter the Ebro.

THE PROVINCE OF NAVARRE.

Pursuing a north-western route from Arragon, we enter the kingdom of Navarre, another of the provinces of Spain that borders on the Pyrenean chain. It is also called Upper Navarre, to distinguish it from the French part of the ancient kingdom of that name. The greatest length of this province, north to south, is about 97 miles, by a breadth, where it is widest, of 64, the whole containing about 4,472 square miles. It is a very mountainous country, especially in the northern part, where it is covered with the Pyrenean heights. The greatest river is the Ebro, that washes its southern borders, and receives in its course three smaller streams coming from the

north. In natural fertility of the soil, Navarre is inferior to the other provinces of Spain, but rendered more productive by human art and industry than most of them, and it enjoys a more temperate climate than any. It yields wine, corn, fruits, and the other common productions of the country. It is rich in iron, copper, salt, marble, and other minerals. It furnishes excellent pastures, in which numerous flocks and herds are kept. The inhabitants are distinguished from their countrymen in general, by their ingenuity, politeness, and industry, and by their capacity for mechanical arts. The country is governed by a viceroy, and the King of Spain receives no revenue from it, all the imposts and duties being by compact to be employed in the public services. There are here two main roads leading over the Pyrenean mountains into France: one from Pampeluna, along the valley of Batan, by the way of Maya and Annoa to Bayonne; the other, which is the best, leading from Pampeluna, by the way of Taraffa, to St. Jaen pié de Port.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

PAMPELUNA, or PAMPLONA, the capital of the province, and the residence of the viceroy, lies in a fertile plain, on the river Arga, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 46 miles south of Bayonne, 186 north-east of Madrid. It is a place of tolerable extent, and has two castles, one within the city, the other without, on a rock. Here is a university, 3,000 houses, and 11,000 inhabitants.

TAFALLA is a handsome little town, on the river Cidaco, 23 miles south of Pampeluna. The neigh-

bourhood is very productive, particularly of good wine.

MARZILLA is a small, but pretty town, near the river Arragon, 32 miles south of Pamplona.

OLITE is a very handsome town, situated in a rich and delightful country, 23 miles north-west of Tudela, and at the same distance north-east of Calahorra. This city was once the residence of the kings of Navarre.

TUDELA is a fine, pretty large city on the Ebro, where it receives the river Queil, 46 miles south of Pamplona, 50 north-west of Saragossa, 154 north-east of Madrid. It contains 8,500 inhabitants, and is the see of a bishop. Here is also a society for the public good, a palace, and many other handsome buildings. The neighbourhood is rich and abundant, particularly in good wine.

ESTELLA is a little town with a castle, on the river Ega, 28 miles south-west of Pamplona, 16 miles north of Callahorra, in Old Castile.

VIANA is likewise a small town, standing on the left bank of the Ebro, 23 miles north-west of Calahorra, 37 south-west of Pamplona.

SANGUESA, of the same description as the two last-mentioned, lies on the Arragon, 23 miles south-east of Pamplona.

THE PROVINCE OF BISCAY.

We shall now complete the circuit of Spain, by going over the districts of Biscay.—This province lies to the west of Navarre, is bounded on the north by a large gulph of the ocean to which it gives the name of the bay of Biscay, on the west by Asturias; towards south, it projects betwen Old Castile and Navarre, in the shape of a triangle, the north-eastern corner of which is terminated by the Pyrenees, where, for a short distance, it borders upon France. It consists of three distinct parts, namely: BISCAY PROPER, GUIPUSCOA, and ALAVA, which together comprise about 4,300 square miles. Almost the whole of this country is very mountainous and stony, but uncommonly well cultivated. The Biscayans in particular pay much attention to, and bestow great labour on their orchards, on which account they have the best and finest fruit in all Spain, especially of pears and apples, and make great quantities of cyder, which beverage with them, in a great measure, supplies the place of wine. Vineyards are found, but not to any great extent, and the wine produced wants the quality of keeping. Agriculture is pursued with spirit and success; the breeding of cattle likewise. Guipuscoa, however, from the nature of the country, being almost covered with mountains, wants corn; but Alava produces abundantly, rice, maize, and all the common sorts of grain. The latter province contains 71,300 inhabitants. The mineral productions of Biscay are chiefly lead and iron. Of the latter there are uncommonly rich mines,

that not only supply all the steel and iron manufactures in the province with materials, but also considerable quantities for exportation in a raw state. The above-mentioned manufactures have here attained to a high degree of perfection, and are exported both to the other parts of Spain and to America. Along the coast the fishery is pursued with great assiduity, and the Biscayans are more bred to the sea, and better mariners, than all the other Spaniards. In the first part of the last century they enjoyed the advantage of a considerable whale-fishery, but this gradually decreased, and was at length entirely lost, the whales retreating farther to the north. The favourable situation of the country on the sea, and the vicinity of France, also bring on a very flourishing trade, and render Biscay one of the most commercial provinces of Spain, though it ought not, perhaps, to be termed a province of Spain; it is not under her dominion, but under her protection. It is a country enjoying an independant government and a constitution of its own, paying neither tribute nor any kind of duty or taxes to Spain; only a voluntary gift (*donativo*) is once a year, presented to the king. All the inhabitants call themselves *Hidalgos*, or Knights, which title is claimed by the lowest labourer, as well as by the richest proprietor of land. The power of government, however, the members of which are new chosen every year, is mostly in the hands of the latter. An ardent love of liberty, united to courage, industry, and candour, are prominent features in the character of the Biscayans. Modern travellers, of credit and veracity, have assured, that there has not, in forty years, existed one criminal process of law in all the country. Their

dialect is peculiar, and has no affinity with the other languages of Europe.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In Biscay Proper.

LAREDO is a small sea-port seated on a rising ground, surrounded on all sides with rocks. The harbour below is very spacious and safe. It lies 78 miles north by west of Burgos, in Old Castle, 32 miles west of Bilboa.

CASTRO DE URADIALES is a little town, near the sea, with a good harbour and a castle, 11 miles and a half west of Bilboa.

BILBOA, or BILBAO, is the capital of Biscay. It stands in a pleasant and highly cultivated plain, environed by great heights, at the mouth of the river Ybaizabal, nine miles from the sea, 46 miles west of St. Sebastian, and 210 miles north of Madrid. It contains 800 houses, and 13,000 inhabitants whose principal pursuits are manufactures and commerce. Woollen manufactures to the amount of five millions of dollars, are annually exported from this place; likewise wool, oil, chesnuts, iron, hardware, and other articles in considerable quantities. The chief imports are stock-fish, upwards of 100,000 cwt. annually; hemp from the Baltic, train-oil, tar, sugar, coffee, linen, &c. The harbour, which is formed by the tide flowing up the river, is the best on the northern coasts of Spain, and is frequented by five to six hundred ships yearly. A great number of Germans are settled in this place, who are mostly Bohemian glass-grinders and glass-merchants.

PORTO GALETTE is a small town, not far from the sea, four miles and a half south-west of Bilboa.

DURANGO is a small, but well inhabited town, lying in a deep valley between high mountains, 12 miles south-east of Bilboa. Here are manufactories of sword-blades, knives, and other sorts of hardware.

ORDUNNA, the only place in this province that bears the title of a city, is situated in a delightful valley, but surrounded on all sides with lofty rocks and mountains; its distance from Bilboa is 21 miles south.

In Guipuscoa.

DEVA is a little sea-port at the mouth of a river of the same name, 32 miles east of Bilboa, and 14 miles north of Plasencia.

GUETARIA, a little town, with a castle, and an excellent harbour, 16 miles north of Tolosa.

ST. SEBASTIAN, the capital of Guipuscoa, is a handsome, populous, and strongly fortified town, at the mouth of the river Gurumea, not far from the frontier of France. The harbour is secure, but too shallow to admit ships of great burthen. It lies within two redoubts, between which, only one ship can pass at a time; near its entrance is also a fort. The town is surrounded with walls, besides which, it is also defended with bastions and half-moons, and with a citadel standing on the mountain, under which it lies. The streets are long, broad, straight,

and clean, and the town enjoys a delightful prospect, having on one side the sea, and on the other a distant view of the Pyrenean mountains. It lies 55 miles east of Bilboa, and 197 miles north by west of Madrid. The inhabitants amount to 12,000, and carry on a considerable trade chiefly in iron, steel, and wool. In times of peace this port is much frequented by Dutch, French, and Danish ships.

PORT PASSAGE, which lies between St. Sebastian and Fontarabia, is a spacious excellent harbour, with a narrow entrance, and sheltered by mountains from all winds.

FONTARABIA is a neat little town, fortified both by nature and art. It has a fortress, stands like an amphitheatre on a hill, surrounded towards the land with the Pyrenees, and is considered as the key to Spain in this quarter. It lies near the mouth of the Bidassao which forms here a tolerable harbour, 70 miles east of Bilboa, 23 miles south-west of Bayonne, and 582 miles south by west of Paris. The Bidassao, which is here very broad, is the boundary between Spain and France. Fontarabia held out a siege against the French in 1638, but was taken by them in 1719. About two miles and a half farther up the said river, is the **ISLE OF PHEASANTS**, a small island between the frontiers of the two kingdoms, famous in history both on account of the peace of the Pyrenees which was concluded there in 1659, and likewise for the treaty of marriage transacted there between Louis XIV. and Maria Theresia, the Infanta of Spain.

IRON, also called IRAN, is a little town among the Pyrenees, on the road leading over these mountains into France. It is the first place in Spain, after coming out of France.

TOLOSA is a handsome little town, seated in a delightful valley, between two mountains, at the conflux of the rivers Araxas and Oria, 43 miles south-west of Bayonne, and 53 south-east of Bilboa. Here the States of Guipuscoa hold their sittings.

PLASENCIA is a little town on the river Deva, 28 miles south-east of Bilboa, and 70 miles north-west of Pamplona. Here is a manufactory of guns, and several in steel, where knives, scissars, &c. are made.

MONDRAGON, another little town, 14 miles south-west of the former, is remarkable for its mineral springs.

SALINAS is a little town on the Deva, near which are salt springs.

MOUNT ADRIAN, in Spanish, SIERRA DE ADRIAN, so named from the hermit Adrian, is a high mountainous ridge on the southern borders of this province, over which there is a very rough and difficult road leading into Alava and Old Castile. It is a branch of the Pyrenees.

In Alava.

SALVATIERRA is a small town at the foot of Mount Adrian, 14 miles east of Vittoria.

VITTORIA, the capital of Alava, is a pretty large and populous, but ill-looking and dirty town, situated at the end of a pleasant valley, 37 miles south-east of Bilboa, 46 south-west of Tolosa, 170 north of Madrid, and 180 north-east of Miranda in Portugal.

TREVIGNO is a fortified town, standing on a hill, not far from the river Ayuda, 12 miles south-west of Vittoria.

The Cities and Districts of
ANTEQUERA AND OLIVENZA.

The City and District of ANTEQUERA lie between the three provinces of Seville, Cordova, and Granada, without belonging to any of them. The district is 42 miles long, and 18 broad, containing 26,000 inhabitants. It produces much oil, lime, gypsum, and salt. The city is pretty large, very handsome and populous, having 19,000 inhabitants. It is built partly on a level, partly on little risings at the foot of the mountains. At one end of it, on a hill, stands a castle. Here are considerable silk and woollen manufactures. Antequera lies 70 miles east of Seville, 60 south of Cordova, and 62 west by south of Granada.

The City and District of OLIVENZA were ceded to Spain by Portugal in 1801. The city, which lies 16 miles south of Elvas, and 46 miles east of Evora (both in Portugal), is pretty large and populous, and a strong fortress. It is situated in a charming plain, has nine bastions, eight ravelins, with a castle and some other works ;

it contains two parish churches, one *casa de misericordia*, one hospital, and a convent. The district, which has about 5,300 inhabitants, is a narrow slip of land, cut off by the Guadiana from Portugal, and projecting into the Spanish province of Estremadura.

THE KINGDOM OF MAJORCA.

This ancient kingdom, which must be considered as the fifteenth province of Spain, consists of a collection of islands, lying in the Mediterranean, to the south of the coast of Catalonia, and to the east, of the coast of Valencia. These islands are MAJORCA, MINORCA, IVIZA, and FORMENTERA, with some smaller ones that lie around them*. They have been successively under the dominion of the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Vandals, the Moors, and were, at last, in the beginning of the thirteenth century, conquered by James I. King of Arragon, since which time they have, with very little exception, followed the fate of that kingdom. We shall now treat of them severally.

The Island of MAJORCA, in Spanish, MALLORCA, which lies 92 miles south of Barcelona, 120 miles

* Majorca and Minorca were, by the ancients, called *Baleares Insulæ*, the Balearic Islands, which means the Islands of the Slingers, the inhabitants excelling in a dexterous use of the sling, as the Minorcans do to this day. Iviza and Formentera were called *Pithysæ Insulæ*, the Pithysæ Islands, from the multitude of pines growing upon them. These names are still retained in many maps, but do not at present mark any political or natural distinction.

east of the city of Valencia, 46 miles north-east of Iviza, and 23 miles west south-west of Minorca, is by much the greatest and most important of them all. It is about 60 miles in length, 46 in breadth, containing 1,032 square miles, with a population of 135,900 souls, which gives on each square mile between 131 and 132 persons. In the northern and western parts the island is hilly and mountainous, yet even here are many rich and fertile tracts of land, but still more so in the east and west, where the country is almost covered with vineyards and plantations. The chief productions are corn, wine, oil, fine fruits, capers, almonds, figs, saffron, fish, and several sorts of game, such as partridges, deer, wild fowl, &c. There is also much cattle and other domestic animals, and no venomous beasts in the island. In the above articles, as also in silk, wool, soap, and salt, a considerable trade is carried on, mostly with France and Italy. But though a great number of the natives apply themselves to a seafaring life, yet the greater part of this trade is in the hands of the French, at least it was so till the beginning of the last war. The climate is more hot than temperate, but still healthy. Though there are no rivers in the island, it is well supplied with good water from wells and springs. There are several harbours and good anchoring places, and four principal capes, lying towards the four cardinal points of the world, on which there are watch-towers. The inhabitants, in their manners, resemble the Spaniards, but especially the Catalonians. The higher orders speak Spanish, but the language of the common people is a medly of Limosin, Latin, Greek, Spanish, and

Arabic. The following are the most important cities and towns :

MAJORCA, anciently called PALMA, the capital of the island, is a large and elegant town, seated on a fair bay, between two capes on the south-western coast, about 340 miles east of Madrid. It has a good harbour, which is defended by three citadels. Here the bishop and the governor of the island reside; here is also the Audiencia Real of the whole kingdom or province, a university, and a large magnificent cathedral. The city besides contains 22 other churches, six hospitals and three other foundations for women, an exchange, several manufactories in silk and wool, a palace, and many handsome private houses all built of stone in an antique taste. The inhabitants amount to 23,500. From this place there is a considerable trade in wine, oil, and fine fruits.

PORTO PEDRO is a sea-port, on the south-east coast, having a safe and spacious harbour which is defended by a fort.

ALCUDIA, 32 miles north north-west of Palma, is a town with 1,000 houses, and 7,000 inhabitants; it is defended by two forts, and lies between the two large harbours, Port Mayor and Port Minor.

Of the small islands that lie round Majorca, the greatest is CABRERA, facing Cape Salinas, the southern promontory of the former. It is all over mountainous, and mostly uninhabited. There is one excellent harbour, the entrance into which

fronts Majorca, and is defended by a castle. The island is a place for exiles. The name of Cabrera is derived from the great multitudes of wild goats found there.

The Island of MINORCA is the next in size and importance to Majorca, east of which it lies, at a distance of about 20 miles. It has a length of about 37 miles, by a breadth of 14 to 18, with 27,000 inhabitants. The south shore is smooth, but towards the north, it is very rugged, with deep and swampy vales, and many creeks and inlets of the sea. In the middle of the island are some mountains, the loftiest of which, called the Toro, is so high that it can be seen at a distance of 18 miles at sea. The climate here is very hot, yet tempered with continual sea winds; but the air is rather damp, and therefore not so healthy and salubrious as that of Majorca. The greatest inconvenience, however, under which the inhabitants labour is want of fresh water, for which, as most of the little rivulets in the island are brackish, they have hardly any other resource than rain-water which is very carefully collected and preserved in cisterns. The soil is moderately fertile, yielding of corn generally six, seldom nine for one. An annual importation of this article is wanted which is mostly supplied by the coast of Barbary. Garden greens are reared, but with little care and application. The chief vegetable production of the island is its wine, which is highly esteemed, the annual growth of which is computed, on an average, to amount to the value of £30,000 sterling. There are also found a variety of officinal plants. Scarcity

of good pastures and water are unfavourable circumstances for the breeding of cattle and sheep, these pursuits are not, therefore, attended with great success, nor are they much followed. The fishery is a more flourishing branch of industry; and the oysters in particular that are caught here, are much sought and valued. In minerals the island is rich; it produces the most beautiful marbles, and also lead, copper, and iron. One of the most profitable commodities of the country is salt, which the sun prepares among the cavities of the rocks. Imports and exports nearly balance each other; the latter are chiefly wine, oil, wool, salt, wax, and cheese. The inhabitants live mostly on vegetables, love dancing, and have such a turn for poetry, that the very peasants challenge each other to trials of genius in the composition of rhymes. They have still retained their ancient fame as excellent slingers, which instrument they also use in a very dexterous manner, for commanding their cattle. Minorca was in the possession of Great Britain from the year 1708 till 1755, when it was conquered by the French after a very brave resistance under General Blakeney, but in 1762 it was again ceded to the English. In 1781 it was once more conquered by the French and Spanish forces, and at the peace in 1783 given up to Spain, under whose dominion it has since remained. There are only two towns worth mentioning in the island; these are Port Mahon and Civitadella.

MAHON, or PORT MAHON, the capital, is situated at the foot of a mountain on the south-eastern coast, 55 miles east of Majorca. The town is

K

mean in appearance, and small in extent, but enjoys a considerable trade in wine and salt, the latter of which is prepared, in great quantities, on a little island near it. The harbour is excellent and spacious; the entrance is rather difficult, on account of several rocks in it, but within it is land-locked on all sides; it is defended by Fort St. Philip. This place is said to have been founded by Mago, the Carthagenian general, and to derive its name from him.

CIVITADELLA, a small fortified town with a harbour, 32 miles north-west of Port Mahon, was formerly the capital of the island.

The Islands of Iviza and Formentera.

The Island of IVIZA is the nearest to the coast of Valencia, being about 35 miles distant from Cape St. Martin. It is mountainous, yet, besides pines, produces also fruit-trees of various kinds, and a great abundance of excellent salt, of which great quantities are exported. The soil is fertile, but little cultivated, the inhabitants being chiefly taken up with the salt trade. It has a fortified capital of the same name, where the governor resides.

The Island of FORMENTERA, anciently called Collubrania, (the Adder Island,) which lies not far from the southern coast of Iviza, was formerly well inhabited, but forsaken, on account of being too much exposed to the continual attacks of the African corsairs. All that is to be seen here now is a kind of wild ass, and an immense multitude of snakes.

PART THE THIRD,

OF

PORTUGAL

IN GENERAL.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

THE kingdom of Portugal forms the southwestern extremity of that large peninsula which is by the Pyrenean mountains separated from the rest of Europe, and of which Spain is the main and principal part. It is bounded on the north and east by Spain, from which it is separated only by an artificial line of frontier, except where the Minho, for a short distance in the north, the Douro and Guadiana likewise in the east, constitute natural barriers between the kingdoms; on the west and south it is terminated by the Atlantic ocean. Nearly the whole of the country lies between the 37th and 42d degrees of north latitude, and its most western promontory, which is at the same time the most western point of all Europe, is 9 deg. 20 min. in longitude W. from London. It has a length, from north to south of 354 miles,

by a variable breadth of 70 to 138, and contains about 27,300 square miles.

NAME.] The name of Portugal is comparatively of a modern date, the oldest writing extant in which it is found applied to the whole kingdom being of the year 1069. Lusitania was in former times the name of this part of the peninsula ; but the boundaries of the ancient Lusitania and the present kingdom of Portugal do not correspond. Several etymologies have been given of the latter name, of which the following is the most probable. There was in the Roman period a town called GALE, now Oporto, near the mouth of the Douro ; this becoming, in the course of time, a very flourishing sea-port, the name of *Porto Gale* was in the middle age given to the circumjacent region ; and as the country was gradually recovered from the Moors, this name was yet more improperly extended to the whole kingdom.

MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS.] The face of this country is much diversified by hill and dale, but in many parts it also displays extensive levels. The north and the middle are most mountainous. In the north-east corner there is a cluster of mountains, seemingly unconnected with any of the Spanish chains. But near Guarda, in Beira, one of these enters Portugal, pursuing a south-western direction. Of this chain Serra d'Estrella is the most conspicuous part, on the top of which there is a remarkable lake. The chain of Arrabeda in Estremadura seems to be a branch of this ; it is chiefly calcareous, and affords beautiful marble.

In the province of Alentejo is a small chain, seven leagues in length, by two and a half in breadth, running between the city of Evora, and the town of Estremos. Between Alentejo and Algarve are Serra Monchique, and Serra de Caldeiras, crossing the whole breadth of the country from east to west. The greatest rivers in Portugal rise in Spain, where they also perform the principal part of their course, and have been described in the preceding account of that country. We shall therefore only enumerate them here. They are, the Minho, the Douro, the Tajo or Tagus, and the Guadiana. To these may be added the Lima, having likewise its source in Spain, in the province of Galicia, which entering Portugal from the north empties itself into the ocean between the Minho and the Douro. Of native rivers there are several, but few of any magnitude that claims our particular attention. The greatest of these are the Cavado, which rises in the mountains of Traz-oz, and enters the sea about 14 miles south of the Lima; the Mondego, which passes by Coimbra; the Soro, which flows into the Tajo; and the Cadaon, which forms the harbour of Situval.

CLIMATE.] The climate of Portugal is well known to rank with the most delicious and benign in Europe. It is, as may be expected from the nature and situation of the country, very nearly the same as that of Spain, but milder and more temperate from the vicinity of the ocean, and the continual breezes that blow from it. In the northern and most mountainous parts a little cold is felt in the winter, but else this season is only distinguished by an inferior degree of heat, and more fre-

quent rains. The spring is uncommonly delightful; the summer, in the plains and vallies, is as hot as in the south of Italy, but greatly tempered, as is also the cold of the winter, by frequent westerly winds that prevail during the greater part of the year. The sky is generally serene and clear; at Lisbon the days of fair weather are computed to amount to 200 in the year; and those of settled rain seldom exceed 80. The medial heat is generally about 60 degrees.

SOIL.] The soil of Portugal, like that of Spain, is generally light and shallow, but yet possesses a high degree of natural fertility. It is peculiarly favourable to the vine, the olive, and other fine fruit-trees; when sufficiently watered, and not totally abandoned by human industry, it is also capable of producing abundantly every thing that is requisite for the sustenance and comfort of man.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS.] The natural productions of Portugal are nearly the same as those of Spain, and bear a full proportion to them, as well in number as in excellence and quantity. They are chiefly corn of different sorts, but not sufficient; flax, a great variety of fine fruits, particularly chesnuts, lemons, oranges, figs, almonds, pomegranates, sumach, and mulberries; excellent wine, in great quantity, also for exportation; raisins, oil, honey, wax, wool in a small quantity; silk likewise; salt in the greatest abundance, which is procured with the easiest labour from sea-water, evaporated only by the heat of the sun; cork-trees, considerable forests, and in many parts excellent pastures. The mountains afford great mineral treasures, but these are little

attended to and improved. They contain iron, copper, tin, lead, even silver and gold, the latter of which is also found, though in small quantity, in the sands of different rivers. They yield several sorts of gems, many beautiful marbles, mill-stones, coal, quicksilver, and saltpetre; Portugal also boasts of antimony, manganese, bismuth, arsenic, and fuller's earth. In short, the country abounds with minerals of most descriptions, and nothing is wanting for turning them to good account, but fuel and industry. Mineral springs, and warm baths also occur in different places.

POPULATION AND NATIONAL CHARACTER.]

The population of Portugal is variously stated. Some authors make it less than two millions, others upwards of three millions and a half. In the year 1732, it was pretty accurately ascertained to amount to 1,742,230. Of later accounts the most probable assign to the whole of the kingdom, including the Islands of Madeira, Porto Sancto, and the Azores, 2,435,000 inhabitants, which, if we deduct 200,000 for the islands, leaves for the kingdom itself, 2,235,000 souls; this statement, no doubt, comes nearest to the truth, at least, it agrees best of all with the separate accounts that are given of the population of the different parts of the country. According to this calculation, Portugal will contain very nearly 82 inhabitants to each square mile. Besides the natives, there are a great number of negroes in the country, and in the cities, particularly in the sea-ports, many foreigners, mostly English, French, and Germans.—The inhabitants of Portugal sensibly exhibit the effects of a warm climate in

those points of national character which are usually found to accompany the solar influence. These are warm passions, a strong propensity to revenge, superstition, indolence, joined with abstemiousness, and the habit of submitting contentedly to a very scanty share of the comforts and conveniences of life. That they are not, however, naturally destitute of spirit and bravery, their history abundantly proves. This little kingdom was once the seat of more enterprize, than existed in any other portion of Europe, and displayed in the recovery and maintenance of her independence the most noble exertions of a warlike spirit. The national character of the Portuguese, upon the whole, has very much in common with that of the Spaniards. The prejudices of the nobility are as common and pernicious with them as with the latter; their veneration for the clergy, their dread of labour, their love of pomp, music, dance, and bull-fights, is very nearly the same. A distinction must, however, be made between the inhabitants of the northern and southern provinces, the former being more industrious, sincere, and hospitable, the latter more polite, cunning, and indolent. A want is strongly perceived of that general intercourse of all ranks that imparts knowledge and vigour to society. The peasantry remain miserable vassals of the fidalgos, or gentlemen. In general, the Portuguese are an elegant race, with regular features, embrowned by the sun, and dark expressive eyes. Ladies of rank still imitate the industry of their ancestors, by spinning flax from the distaff.

AGRICULTURE AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS.] Agri-

culture is, in Portugal, as much neglected by man, as it is favoured by nature. Though the soil yields with the greatest willingness the richest rewards to the labour of the husbandman, the Portuguese employ neither industry nor skill in improving this advantage. The Galicians, their industrious neighbours on the north, come every year in great numbers to assist them in tilling the ground; but even this supply of labour is insufficient to compensate their indolence. If we except the north-western province, we every where meet with great tracts of excellent land remaining in a state of nature, and extensive morasses that only want draining to become the richest corn-fields and meadows. It is computed that hardly more than one-third of the country is cultivated land; a great importation, therefore, both of corn and other provisions is wanted yearly. The sorts of grain commonly grown, are maize, wheat, rye, and rice. The latter is here a common article of food, but the quantity produced in the country does not supply one half of the nation. The cultivation of the vine is much pursued, even to the injury of agriculture, and yields an article of exportation amounting to the value of about £30,000 a year. The raising of fruit-trees, in general, is one of the principal branches of industry to which the Portuguese apply themselves. Of the olive, in particular, there are very extensive plantations, but the oil they make is indifferent, for want of proper management.—The breeding of sheep is more attended to than that of horned cattle; yet even the former is, on the whole, in a neglected state. The wool produced is in all respects equal to the Spanish. The horses of

Portugal are much inferior to those of Spain, and a great number is yearly imported from that country, though it is severely prohibited. Asses and mules are more numerously bred than horses. Hogs abound, and are fed on excellent acorns, so that the Portuguese hams are deservedly esteemed.

THE WORKING OF MINES.] Though Portugal abounds in minerals, the art of mining is neglected to a degree that there is hardly an establishment of that nature in the country, which deserves to be mentioned. This, no doubt, is in some measure, occasioned by the scarcity of fuel, which might, however, easily be remedied, as coal is found in different parts. In the two northern provinces, are seen immense mines, supposed to have been worked by the Romans, being perhaps the mines in the north of Lusitania mentioned by ancient authors. The mouth of the largest, cut through the solid rock, is a mile and a half in circumference, and upwards of 500 feet deep; at the bottom, it measures 2,400 feet by 400. Many subterranean passages pierce the mountain like a labyrinth, and the whole works are on the grandest scale. Under the domination of the Spaniards, a mine of silver was worked not far from Braganza so late as 1628. Tin was also found in different parts of the northern provinces. There are now lead mines at Morsa, Lamego, and Cogo. Copper is found near Elvis. Coal is dug at Buarcos and other places, but not one iron mine is worked.

MANUFACTURES AND COMMERCE.] The manufactures of Portugal are very few and unimport-

ant. The chief manufactories are those of woollen-cloth at Covilhao and a few other places. There are also some silk and cotton manufactures in the country, likewise some of leather and pottery, and one pretty considerable glass-house. Hats and paper too have lately been fabricated at Lisbon. But the greatest and best of these establishments are conducted by foreign artificers, and their productions fall short, by so much, in supplying the consumption of the country, that foreign manufactures constitute one of the principal articles of importation. The trade of Portugal is almost totally dependent upon other nations, particularly upon England, with whom a considerable commercial intercourse subsisted before the late events; but the balance in favour of England appeared to be about £400,000 sterling, and Ireland gained by her exports, about £63,000 annually. The Falmouth packets brought frequent remittances of bullion, coin, diamonds, and other precious stones. Besides woollens and hardware, England generally transmits to Portugal large cargoes of salted and dried fish, the last article to the annual amount of about £200,000. The trade of Portugal with the other European nations scarcely deserves notice; it is chiefly (in times of peace) with Holland, France, Denmark, and Germany, which nations are also the carriers of the goods, Portuguese vessels being seldom seen in the northern seas. The exports of Portugal are chiefly wine, brandy, vinegar, oil, oranges, lemons, figs, raisins, almonds, sugar, sumach, cork, salt, and some American goods. The imports are chiefly corn, potatoes, fish, salt meat, butter, and other provisions; candles, tar, canvas, cordage,

ammunition, and all sorts of manufactures. With her flourishing colony in Brazil, Portugal maintained a considerable trade. The articles exported thither were chiefly woollens, linens, stuffs, gold and silver lace, glass, fish dried in Portugal, hams, sausages, &c. The goods returned by Brazil were gold, silver, pearls, precious stones of various descriptions, dying-drugs, rice, maize, wheat, sugar, molasses, ornamental timber, and many other articles rather curious than important.

SCIENCES AND FINE ARTS.] These are still in their infancy in Portugal. The literature of that country has very few works of celebrity to boast, and those are mostly poems. Several well adapted institutions for the diffusion of sciences and useful information have been established; but they are little frequented, and their influence upon the nation at large has hitherto been very limited. Natural history and natural philosophy have, of late years, begun to be a little studied, but Catholic books of devotion, and petty poems still constitute the bulk of the yearly productions of the Portuguese press. Works on scientific subjects have generally, for want of sale, been under the necessity of being printed at the expence of the Government. Education is generally neglected, and for the instruction of the common people, no provisions are made. The language of Portugal is a dialect of the Spanish, but more remote from that of Castile than might be expected from the circumstances. As the royal race was of French extract, it is supposed that many of the words are derived from the Limosin, and other dialects of the south of France. It is a

grave and solemn speech. Among the fine arts, those of painting and engraving are most studied and practised; but in this department too the Portuguese are far behind.

RELIGION.] The religion of Portugal is the Roman Catholic; and a strict observance of its duties forms one of the national characteristics. The establishment of the church comprises one patriarch, two archbishoprics, ten episcopal sees, and nearly four thousand parishes. The country is crowded with convents, churches, and monks; and likewise with beggars. Before the expulsion of the Jesuits, there were in Portugal no less than 900 convents, which for so small a country is an immense number. After the dissolution of that order, and the confiscation of their estates, this number has been diminished more than one third, but still it is disproportionately large; in the year 1798, there were in the kingdom 519 convents for both sexes. Other religions are tolerated, the Jewish only excepted, of which, however, a great many secret believers are found in the country. The inquisition, which was introduced about the middle of the sixteenth century, and afterwards established in all the Portuguese dominions, Brazil excepted, has also here displayed its terrors, and all its pernicious effects; but its power has in later times been greatly curtailed.

GOVERNMENT, REVENUE, AND MILITARY FORCE.] The constitution of Portugal is a monarchy, arbitrary and hereditary; in case of the king's demise without male issue, he is succeeded

by his next brother, whose sons have, however, no right to the throne till confirmed by the states. The chief articles of the constitution are contained in the statutes of Lamego, issued by Alphonso I. in the year 1181. According to these statutes, however, the power of the crown was not unlimited. With respect to the imposition of new taxes, the settlement of the succession, and other important concerns, it was necessary to take the sense of the states, who consisted of the clergy, the high nobility, and the commons, and met only by proclamation from the king, in which they were stiled *Cortes*. But as this assembly has never been convoked since the year 1697, the power of the king is in fact absolute, without the least restraint. The royal princes and princesses are called infants and infantas; but the heir apparent is entitled the Prince of Brazil.—The public revenues are calculated at nearly four millions sterling; and the public debt is somewhat more.—The military establishment, during the two last reigns, has been upwards of 20,000 regular troops, exclusive of militia. The naval power, once considerable, consisted, in 1804, only of 13 sail of the line, and 15 frigates.

DIVISIONS AND COLONIES.] Portugal is divided into six provinces, in enumerating which we shall begin from the north, and proceed southwards. In this order their names are as follows: **ENTRE DOURO EH MINHO, TRAZ-OS-MONTES, BEIRA, ESTREMADURA, ALENTEJO, and ALGARVE.** These provinces together contain nineteen cividades, or cities, three hundred and twenty-seven villas, or smaller towns. The colonies of Portugal, though great-

ly reduced from what they were in the meridian of her power, are still considerable. She possesses in *Asia**, Goa and some other settlements on the western Indian peninsula, with the island of Timar; and on the coast of China, the island of Macao, the latter of which might be of the greatest benefit to all the European nations trading to that country, if it were not suffered to be entirely under the influence of the Chinese. In *Africa*: some settlements and districts on the south-eastern coast, considerable territories in the kingdom of Congo, on the western coast, the Cape de Verd islands, the islands of Madeira, Porto Santo, and St. Thomas; and farther to the west, in the Atlantic Ocean, the Azores. In *America*: Brazil, and Portuguese Guiana.

HISTORY.] The history of Portugal, as a distinct state, cannot ascend to a higher age than that of its name. After having, under the Carthaginians, the Romans, the Alanes, the Swabes, the Vesigoths, and the Moors, shared the fate of Spain, as a part of that country, Portugal only obtained a name, and separate existence at the same time, when it was by the christian princes in the north of Spain recovered from the Moors. Alphonsus VI. of Castile, whose father and predecessor had pushed his conquests in Portugal as far as Coimbra, inherited this portion of the country, together with Galicia. He nominated Henry, a French prince of the blood royal (being a descendant of Hugo Capet,) Count of Portugal, adding his

* Portugal is here, and throughout (as the reader will have observed), considered in the state in which her affairs stood immediately previous to the late events.

daughter in marriage, and bequeathing, some time after, the country upon him as his absolute property. Henry signalised himself by his victories over the Moors, and died in the year 1112. Alphonsus the First, of Portugal, his son, followed up the successes of Henry, and was, after an illustrious victory gained over five Moorish princes, near Ourique, in the year 1139, proclaimed king by his troops on the field of battle, obtaining a few years after, the Pope's confirmation of his right to the throne. From this period must be dated the beginning of the Portuguese monarchy. About one hundred years after, Alphonsus III. completed the conquest of the whole kingdom, by that of Algarve, and the Moors were finally and totally expelled. From this time, (A. D. 1251) till nearly the middle of the sixteenth century, Portugal enjoyed a succession of good and able princes, rising continually in power and prosperity, and attracting the admiration of the world by her naval enterprizes and discoveries. The first impulse to this spirit of enterprize and discovery was given when John I. in the year 1415, carrying his arms into Africa, took the city of Ceuta from the Moors. Shortly after Madeira and the Azores were discovered and colonized; the Cape de Verd islands likewise; the western coast of Africa was explored farther to the south, where the coast of Guinea, and the kingdom of Congo were discovered; at length the Cape of Good Hope was found in 1486; and in the reign of Emanuel, surnamed the Great, (the golden age of Portugal) Vasco de Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and opened the way to the East Indies. In the same reign the coast of Brazil was

also discovered, and possession taken of that country. Every where settlements were made, territory acquired, and a flourishing commerce opened, that brought immense riches into Portugal, and made her an object of envy to all the rest of Europe. At the close of this period, that is about the middle of the sixteenth century, the Portuguese possessed in the East, a small settlement or factory in Japan, and a flourishing trade with that remarkable country; they further possessed the island of Macao, Malacca, the Moluccas, Ceylon, Goa, the island of Ormus in the Persian Gulph, with some other settlements of inferior importance, and nearly the whole of the East India trade went through their hands. But when John III. the son and successor of Emanuel, admitted the Jesuits and the inquisition into the country (in the years 1536 and 1540), the seed of decay was sown, and did not fail to spread its baneful fruits, which were not a little assisted by political events, and the impolicy of succeeding kings. Sebastian, the son and successor of John, having lost his life in an idle expedition into Africa, and his uncle Henry, who followed him on the throne, dying two years after without being able to settle the succession, Philip II. of Spain, who was married to a daughter of Emanuel, seized on the crown of Portugal, in spite of the greater claims of the House of Braganza, and he and his successors retained possession of it for 60 years. Under Philip the Second, Third, and Fourth of Spain, Portugal suffered severely; she not only endured oppression and tyranny at home, but being involved in all the unfortunate wars of those imbecile princes, her flou-

rishing commerce, and nearly all her splendid acquisitions in the East were also wrested from her by the enemies of Spain, particularly by the Dutch. The Portuguese were discontented and enraged; their hatred of the Spanish yoke rose with their misery. In the reign of Philip IV. a revolution in favour of John, Duke of Braganza, had long been secretly meditated and prepared, and an order issued by the Spanish court, commanding all the nobles of Portugal, under pain of the forfeiture of their fiefs, to take up arms against the revolted Catalonians, brought the plan at once to maturity. With an expedition against which the Spanish government was unprepared, John was proclaimed king at Lisbon, in the year 1640, by fifty nobles, and two hundred citizens, who were immediately joined by all their countrymen; in a few days the whole kingdom obeyed him, and every Spaniard disappeared, almost without the shedding of a drop of blood. The whole of this remarkable revolution was completed, and all Europe was informed of it, while Philip was yet tranquilly following his amusements, and his minister Olivarez occupying himself in other schemes. At length the weak monarch was to be apprised of the event: "Sire," said the minister, "the Duke of Braganza has committed the folly, to have himself proclaimed king of Portugal; would you acquire twelve millions in confiscated estates?" (The family estates of the house of Braganza comprised nearly one third of the kingdom.) "Let it be provided for," said Philip, and returned to his pleasures. The Spanish court was roused at length, and an unequal war began, that threatened the ruin of John and his

country. But the Portuguese, assisted by England, and secretly also by France, fought bravely for their liberty, gained two decisive victories over the Spanish army, one near Estremos, the other near Villa Viçosa, and Philip was compelled (in 1668,) to renounce all his claims to the crown of Portugal, and restore what was left to her of her extra European possessions, Ceuta only excepted, which was ceded to Spain for ever. Thus Portugal recovered her independence, but her former power and prosperity she has never since been able to regain. The influence of the clergy, the power of the inquisition, the disturbances excited by the Jesuits, the want of ability and vigour in many of her rulers, the mines that were discovered in Brazil in the beginning of the last century, and the loss of resources she suffered during her subjection to Spain, have all been equally insurmountable obstacles to her, in rising from that state of impotence into which she had been sunk. She has since been involved in many quarrels with the court of Rome, which have, however, generally terminated in her favour. She has also been engaged in some wars with Spain and France, in one of which, with the former country, she was on the very brink of ruin, but was saved by the timely assistance of Great Britain, to whose influence, indeed, it must be ascribed, that she has not long since been swallowed up a second time by her more powerful neighbour, of whom nature seems to have formed her an integral part. Under Joseph Emanuel, (who reigned from 1750 to 1777,) the celebrated Marquis of Pombal distinguished himself as minister, by his vigorous measures for the improvement of the coun-

try, many of which, however, have been blamed after his death as violent and impolitic. In the reign of Maria Francisca Isabella, all Pombal's schemes have been abandoned, and the clergy have again resumed much of their former influence, which had been decreasing under her predecessors. The present heir apparent is John, Prince of Brazil, who was born in the year 1767.

PART THE FOURTH.

OF THE PROVINCES OF PORTUGAL, WITH THEIR CITIES AND TOWNS.

THE PROVINCE OF ENTRE DOURO EH MINHO.

THIS province, which is the most northern of Portugal, derives its name from being situated between the rivers Douro and Minho, of which the former separates it from the province of Beira, the latter from the Spanish province of Galicia. It is but very small, measuring from north to south, about 70 miles, from west to east, not 50, and containing about 2,200 square miles; but it is by far the best cultivated, and the best inhabited province in the kingdom. Its population is calculated at 504,000 souls, which yields 229 persons to the square mile, being nearly the double of what else is found in the most populous part of the country, and more than six times the number of what is found in Alentejo. The province is divided into six jurisdictions, three of which are called *correiços*, and three *ouvidorias**,

* All jurisdictions in Portugal are either *correiços*, or *ouvidorias*; the former belong to the crown, the latter to *donatarios*, who are

containing together two cities, 26 towns, 963 parishes, 1,460 churches and chapels, and a great number of convents. The air is pure and salutary; the soil is fertile and well watered; the inhabitants are active and industrious, and surpass all the rest of their countrymen in opulence and the enjoyment of the comforts of life. The pursuits which they most generally follow, are agriculture, breeding cattle, particularly sheep, linen manufactures and trade; the last is very considerable and extensive. The chief productions are corn, wine, oil, and a great quantity of flax. Besides the rivers already mentioned, that partly run through, and partly water the borders of this province, namely, the Minho, the Lima, the Cavado, and the Douro, there are a number of smaller streams, and an abundance of springs, that spread general fertility to every part of the country. The number of rivers, which much facilitates the trade, has also given occasion to adorn this province with near 200 stone bridges, some of curious construction.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

MELGACO, a small town near the Minho, 21 miles east of Tuy, in Galicia, lies in the northern extremity of the province. It was built by Alphon-sus I. in the year 1170, and was walled in by one of his successors; but its best defence is a castle which stands on the north side of it.

MONÇAON is a fortified town, on the Minho,

partly ecclesiastics, partly laymen. The judge whom the crown appoints for its district, is styled *corregedor*, and the donatorian is styled *ouvidor*. *Provedor* is called an upper overseer of a district, who takes cognizance of the execution of wills, &c.

with 600 inhabitants, and a handsome palace. It lies 12 miles east of Tuy, and 30 north of Braga.

VALENÇA, or VALENÇA DE MINHO, about nine miles west of the former, is a small, but strong town on the Minho, being a frontier towards Spain. It stands on an eminence, nearly opposite to the Spanish fortress of Tuy, from which it is distant a little above a cannon-shot. It contains two parish churches, and about 850 inhabitants.

VILLA NOVA DE CERVEIRA, likewise on the Minho, seven miles south-west of the former, 35 north-west of Braga, lies in a bottom environed with hills, is well fortified, and defended by Fort Azevedo. It contains 600 inhabitants, one parish church, one casa da misericordia, or house of mercy, one hospital, and on a mountain near it, is a convent.

CAMINHA is another fortified town and frontier, on the Minho, near its influx into the sea, where it forms a small island, on which is a fort and a convent. It lies 11 miles north-west of Viana, 33 north-west of Braga; has a tolerable harbour, one parish church, and 1,300 inhabitants. There is also one casa da misericordia, and two hospitals, one of which is for disabled soldiers.

VIANA, also called VIANA DE FOS DE LIMA, is a considerable town, at the mouth of the Lima, 24 miles north-west of Braga. It is large and well built, and has a good harbour for small ships which is

defended by the castle of St. Jago. The town contains 7,000 inhabitants, two parish churches, one, hospital, &c. and is the residence of a corregedor, a provedor, and a juiz de fora.

PONTE DE LIMA is a handsome town on the Lima, on the spot where once stood the Forum Limicorum of the Romans, 210 miles north by east of Lisbon, 16 north-west of Braga. Here is a fine palace, and a handsome bridge over the river. The town contains 2,000 inhabitants, a collegiate church, three hospitals, &c.

PONTE DE PORCA is a small town, 10 miles north of Braga.

BRAGA, the capital of the province, is seated in a pleasant plain, between the rivers Cavado and Deste, 200 miles north by east of Lisbon, and 30 miles north-east of Oporto. It is the see of an archbishop who is the primate of the kingdom, and to whom the city belongs, together with the civil and penal jurisdiction, though with a right of appeal, in criminal cases, from the bishop's ouvidor, to the royal court of *Relação* at Oporto. The city contains 13,000 inhabitants, with five churches, one of which is a large and ancient cathedral, seven convents, one casa da misericórdia, and one hospital. It is very ancient, and still exhibits some stately remains of antique buildings, particularly of an amphitheatre and an equeduct. Here are also considerable manufactures of linens, knives, and hats; the last article in particular, is of an excellent quality, and supplies the greater part of the kingdom.

BARCELLOS is a little town on the Cavado, fortified with walls and towers, 10 miles west of Braga. It is the residence of an ouvidor and a juiz de fora.

ESPOSENDE is a little town at the mouth of the Cavado, with a harbour for small ships, which is defended by a castle. It lies 19 miles west of Braga.

VILLA DE CONDE is a pretty good sea-port, with a fortified harbour, 16 miles north of Oporto.

GUIMARAENS is a handsome fortified town, 14 miles south-east of Braga, 28 north-east of Oporto, and 192 north by east of Lisbon. The walls of this place are 1,850 paces in circuit. It contains many elegant buildings, four parishes, three hospitals, and several convents, with 5,000 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in fruit. The town is the residence of the corregedor and a provedor; it was the first residence of the kings of Portugal, and the birth-place of Alphonsus I.

AMARANTE is a town, with 4,000 inhabitants, on the river Tamego, 25 miles south-east of Braga. Here is a large linen manufactory.

CANAVEZES, on the banks of the Douro, 28 miles south-east of Braga, contains six churches, and only 1,900 inhabitants.

PORTO or OPORTO, (anciently Portus Cale) is a neat and regular city, next to Lisbon the largest

and most important sea-port of Portugal, situated near the mouth of the Douro, 174 miles north by east of Lisbon. The city is the see of a bishop, and contains 5,138 houses, 30,500 inhabitants, seven churches, twelve convents, nine hospitals, one of which receives yearly 900 orphans. Here are also considerable silk manufactories, manufactures of pottery and hats, dock-yards and ropewalks. The harbour is spacious and secure, but somewhat difficult and dangerous to enter, on account of shoals and rocks. It is defended by the castle of *St. Joao de Foz*, and is yearly frequented by more than 500 ships, of which the greater part are foreign vessels. The trade of this city is very considerable, both with the American colonies, and with England, Holland, and other countries. The chief exports are Brazilian goods, vinegar, brandy, and wines, one sort of which bears the name of the city. In the year 1790 the imports of this place amounted to a little more than £600,000 sterling, the exports, of which England took the greater part, nearly to £800,000.

VILLA NOVA DE PORTO is a town seated on the south side of the Douro, opposite to Porto, and not far from the site of the ancient town of Cale, or Gaya, from which Portugal has received its name; it contains, with the houses that are numerous spread in its neighbourhood, 2,000 inhabitants.

THE PROVINCE OF TRAZ-OZ-MONTES.

This province receives its name from its position with respect to that of Entre Douro e Minho, ly-

ing behind a ridge of mountains called Serra Ma-raon. On the north and east it is bounded by Spain, on the south by the province of Beira, from which it is separated by the Douro. It is 50 miles long, north to south ; from 43 to 65 miles broad, west to east, and contains about 2,000 square miles, with a population of 156,900 souls, which yields between 78 and 79 persons to the mile square. It is for the most part a mountainous country, wild, barren, and thinly inhabited, though blessed with fertile and delightful vallies ; many of these, however, are well cultivated and inhabited, and produce abundantly rye, wheat, wine, and fruits. It is well watered, being crossed by many small streams that empty themselves into the Douro, of which the following are the greatest : the *Tamega*, and the *Tuela*, both of which have their sources in Galicia, and the *Sabor*, which is a native stream. The greatest part of this province consists of donary estates, so that it abounds with abbeys, rectories, and vicarages of particular patrons, especially of the house of Braganza, and the Archbishop of Braga. It is divided into four jurisdictions, of which two are *correiçons*, and two *ouvidorias*, which together contain two cities, 50 towns, and about 550 parishes.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

BRAGANÇA, the capital of this province, is seated in a delightful spacious plain, on the bank of the little river Fervença, which separates it from the mountain of St. Bartholomew, about eight miles east from the borders of Galicia, 30 miles north-west

of Miranda, and 87 miles east of Braga. It is divided into town and city; the latter is fortified with towers, and has within a good castle. The former is also fortified, and fort St. Joao de Deos covers them both, but is of little consequence. This town, which is one of the most ancient in the kingdom, and the see of a bishop, contains 3,000 inhabitants who chiefly employ themselves in silk and velvet manufactures, of which there are 200 looms. Here are also forty thread-mills, a military academy, two parish churches, one casa da misericordia, one hospital, and four convents. The city is the residence of an ouvidor, who is the general magistrate of all the places in this province belonging to the house of Braganza.

VIMIOSO, to the south-east of Braganza, and 16 miles west of Miranda, is a small fortified town near the little river Maça, containing about 700 inhabitants.

MIRANDA DE DOURO, is a fortified town on the frontiers of Spain, standing in a barren mountainous neighbourhood on the Douro, where it receives the little river Fresne, 70 miles south-west of Leon, 36 miles north-west of Salamanca, 30 miles south-east of Braganza, and 230 miles north by east of Lisbon. It is built on a rock, and besides its works, it is also defended by a castle and a fort, and is a place of some strength; it has, however, in the beginning of the last century been taken twice. It is the see of a bishop, and contains about 700 inhabitants.

TORRE DE MONCORVO is a fortified and pretty considerable town, situated in a spacious vale, at the foot of Mount Robredo, between the rivers Douro and Sabor, about four miles distant from the former, and 50 miles south by west from Miranda. It is surrounded with an old wall, having some circular bulwarks, and three gates; it has also a castle, built with masonry, and some other works. In the town and suburbs are reckoned 460 families. It is the residence of a corregedor and a provedor.

VILLA FLOR is a handsome little town, 16 miles south-east of Villa Real.

VILLA REAL lies in a charming situation, between two small rivers that empty themselves into the Douro, 16 miles north of Lamego, 50 miles south-east of Braga. It is the best and largest town in this province, containing about 1,500 families. It is also the residence of an ouvidor, and a juiz de fora.

MIRANDELA is a small fortified town on the river Tuela, with 1,000 inhabitants, distant about 50 miles west by south of Miranda.

MONTALEGRE, 16 miles west of Chaves, is a small place, containing about 400 inhabitants, with a fortified castle.

CHAVEZ or CHIAVEZ, is a pretty good, fortified town, on the Tamega, at the foot of a mountain, 43 miles west of Braganza, and 16 south of Monte Rey, in Galicia. It has two suburbs, and

two forts, one of which has the appearance of a citadel, and contains a convent of Capuchins. Between the town and one of the suburbs, called Magdalena, is a fine Roman bridge, resting on 16 arches, which is above 92 geometrical paces long, and more than three in breadth. It is the work of the Emperor Trajan, as is seen from the inscription of a pillar placed on it to the north. In the town are about 2,000 inhabitants, one collegiate church, one casa da misericordia, with two convents and hospitals. It is very ancient, supposed to have been built by the Emperor Vespasian, and still exhibits many traces of ancient grandeur.

THE PROVINCE OF BEIRA.

This province lies to the south of Entre Douro e Minho, and Traz-oz-Montes, to the west of Leon in Spain, to the north of Estremadura and Alentejo in Portugal, and is terminated on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It is 115 miles long, by a breadth of 92, and contains about 6,160 square miles, with a population of 750,000 souls, which yields nearly 122 persons to the mile square. It is divided by Serra d'Estrella into Upper and Lower Beira, the former being the north-western part, along the sea-coast, the latter the south-eastern, towards Spain and Estremadura. It produces wheat, rye, and millet, though not sufficient for its inhabitants. But wine and oil it yields in such plenty, that considerable quantities of each are exported.

The above-mentioned mountain of Estrella, the Mons Herminius of the Romans, is remarkable and celebrated. The ascent from Villa S. Romao, at its foot, takes up two hours and a half. In several places the mountain is seen to be hollow ; and even the noise of a rapid stream running through it is distinctly heard. On the top the traveller is surprised by verdant pastures, and rivulets of a very clear and pleasant water. But the particular most worthy of attention in the whole mountain, is a lake surrounded with high rocks. The water of it issues out of the ground, is very clear and tepid, has a kind of tremulous motion in the middle, and now and then small vesicles are seen to rise aloft from it. From the strong current in it to one certain place, it is conjectured that there is an aperture through which it runs off again, and which is the spring of another lake a little lower. From these is formed a river that takes its course to the foot of the mountain. The inhabitants have very strange notions of this mountain and the lake. The province of Beira is divided into eight jurisdictions, of which six are correições, and two ouvidorias, which together contain four episcopal cities, and 234 towns.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

COIMBRA, the capital of this province, is a large, handsome, and celebrated city, in a very pleasant situation, on both sides of the Mondego, 92 miles south of Braga, 64 south of Oporto, and 100 north by east of Lisbon. It contains 3,000 houses, 10,000 inhabitants, a renowned university, an hospital, some linen and woollen manufactories, and

others. A great quantity of earthenware is also manufactured here, and many petty articles of horn and bone, which are sent all over the kingdom. With the university, which is said to contain nearly 2,000 students, are connected a good observatory, a fine botanical garden, a chemical laboratory, an anatomical theatre, and a cabinet of natural curiosities. This city was the second residence of the kings of Portugal, Guimaraens having been the first. Its ancient walls are still standing, having several towers and six gates. It is the see of a bishop who is suffragan to the Archbishop of Braga, and the seat of a tribunal of inquisition, of which there are only two besides in the kingdom. The Mondego divides it into two parts, which are united by a stone bridge.

ARGANIL, 23 miles east of Coimbra, is a little town with about 1,200 inhabitants. It constitutes an earldom that belongs to the Bishop of Coimbra.

MIRANDA DE CORVO is a pretty good town on the river Dueca, 14 miles south-east of Coimbra. It contains about 2,700 inhabitants.

BUARCOS is a little town not far from the mouth of the Mondego, 23 miles west of Coimbra. The greatest part of this place was overthrown by an earthquake in the year 1752.

FIGUEIRA is an insignificant town, likewise on the Mondego, 18 miles south-west of Coimbra.

VILLA NOVA DE ANÇOS is a little sea-port, with 900 inhabitants, about 28 miles west of Coimbra.

MONTEMOR-O-VELHO, or MONTE-MAJOR-EL-VELHO, is a little town in a very fertile neighbourhood on the Mondego, 12 miles south-west of Coimbra, and 90 north of Lisbon. Here is an old palace very large and extensive.

NEUVA BRAGANZA, formerly AVEIRO, is a middling town on a small bay, into which the river Vouga discharges itself, 31 miles north-west of Coimbra. It has a harbour fit for ships of burden. The bay is properly a canal from the sea, which is encreased by the Vouga, and reaches from Oveiro to Villa Ovar. From the sea it is separated by some downs or sand-hills, and has several little islands in which salt is made. The town, which stands on a fertile and pleasant plain, consists of five wards, the fourth of which, the most ancient and principal, is walled in. The two lowest are separated by a marsh, furnished with a quay of stone, and some bridges. On the banks some houses are built for merchants, those on the spot, called *Marinha*, for the natives, and those for the English at *Alboy*. Here is a *casa da misericordia*, which is one of the most sumptuous edifices in the kingdom. The inhabitants amount to about 4,400.

FEIRA is a small town, seated in a pleasant, spacious valley, 14 miles south of Porto, and seven from the ocean. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants, and is the residence of an ouvidor.

VISEU is an ancient and still considerable city, delightfully situated in a plain between the rivers Mondego and Vouga, 41 miles north-east of Coim-

bra. It is the see of a bishop, contains 900 houses, three churches, and three convents. Here are still remaining two ancient Roman towers, that serve at present for a belfry and a prison. Among the antiquities of the city is also the tomb of king Roderic, in whose reign Spain was invaded by the Moors. He died in the year 716, and lies buried in the church of St. Miguel do Fatal. A great commercial fair is once a year held in this place.

OLIVEIRA DE CONDE, to the south-west of Viseu, not far from the Mondego, is a place with about 1,300 inhabitants.

LAMEGO is a city situated in a valley surrounded with mountains, watered by a little river that terminates its course in the Douro, near which the city lies, 45 miles south-east of Braga, and 180 miles north by east of Lisbon. It is the see of a bishop, has a good citadel, and contains two parish churches, with 4,400 inhabitants. This city is famous in history for the cortes, or convention of estates, held there by Alphonsus I. in the year 1181, of which mention has been made before.

TAROUCA is a small place with 1,100 inhabitants, 12 miles south of Lamego.

AROUCA is a place with 1,500 souls, 23 miles south-west of Lamego.

PINHEL is a town fortified with walls and towers, standing on a mountain, near which runs a little river of the same name, that discharges itself into the

river Coa. The town contains from 1,500 to 1,600 inhabitants, six churches, one casa da misericordia, one hospital, one convent, and is the residence of a corregedor. It lies 27 miles north of Guarda, and 69 miles west by south of Salamanca in Spain.

ALMEIDA is a regularly fortified town, on the river Coa, with 1,200 inhabitants, 20 miles north-west of Ciudad Rodrigo, in Spain, and 11 miles south-east of Pinhel. It is one of the best garrisons in the kingdom, as well for its site, as for its fortifications. It consists of six royal bulwarks, built with thick masonry, and six ravelins. It is surrounded by good fosses, with a covered way, and esplanades; and almost in the middle of the square, where is the greatest elevation, stands a castle, celebrated for the quality of the work, with bomb-proof magazines. Within the enclosure, are many wells, besides two fountains, within a musket shot. The fortress stands in an elevated situation that commands the neighbouring parts.

FRANCOSO is a town, 21 miles south-east of the former, containing about 1,300 souls.

GUARDA, a fortified city, in a strong situation, lies near the source of the Mondego, on a part of Mount Estrella, 61 miles south-east of Lamego, and 152 miles north-east of Lisbon. It contains 720 families, four churches, and a magnificent cathedral; is the see of a bishop, and the residence of a corregedor and a juiz de fora. It is encircled with wall of masonry, mounted with towers. To the west it is separated from the highest part of the

mountain by a breach made by the Mondego, which leaves it with a sufficient eminence in respect to the neighbouring grounds.

COVILHAO, at the foot of Serra d'Estrella, 19 miles south-east of Guarda, is a town with 3,500 inhabitants, and thirteen churches. Here is a large woollen-cloth manufactory for the army and the court, and considerable dye-houses.

CASTEL BRANCO is a pretty considerable town, with a castle, on the river Lyra, that runs into the Tagus, 38 miles north-west of Alcantara, in Spain. It contains 4,000 inhabitants, two parish churches, one casa da misericordia, two hospitals, and a stately palace, which, in winter, is the residence of the Bishop of Guarda.

PEGNA MACOR, or PENAMACOR, is a fortified town, with a castle, situate in a barren, mountainous country, five miles from the frontiers of Spain, and 30 miles south-east of Guarda. It has three churches, one convent, and 2,300 inhabitants. It is the principal fortification in Lower Beira, consisting of five bulwarks, and three demi-bulwarks, besides a castle which stands on the greatest height towards the south, in a rocky situation, commanding all the neighbouring country. It must be observed, however, in general, that the fortifications of Portugal are at present weak and indefensible, as most of them are constructed after the antique manner, and the few modern ones have been left unrepaired from the damages they have received by war, time, and earthquakes.

IDONHA-LA-NEUVA, and IDONHA-LA-VELA are two small towns, the former six miles south-west of the latter, which lies 25 miles north-east of Castell Branco.

THE PROVINCE OF ESTREMADURA.

The name of this province, and also that of its namesake in Spain, originates in the custom of the Spanish and Portuguese kings during their struggle with the Moors, of nominating their conquests by their situation with respect to the river Douro; these two provinces were called EXTREMA DURI, that is, the extreme provinces beyond the Douro, which they both were for some time. Portuguese Estremadura, the only province in this kingdom that does not border upon Spain, is enclosed by Beira and Alentejo on the north, east, and south, and rests with its western side on the ocean, along which it extends in a length of 164 miles, by a breadth of 85, where it is widest. It contains about 6,400 square miles, with a population of 750,000 souls, which gives 117 persons to the square mile. One of the greatest boasts of this province is the Tagus, which here terminates its majestic course, enriching the country as it winds along, and forming at the end of its career, one of the noblest harbours in the world. The soil here is reckoned the most fertile in Portugal, producing all those commodities that are found separately in the other provinces, abounding in particular with wine, oil, millet, pulse, fine fruit, and all sorts of

game, as its coast does with a great variety of good fish. It also produces corn, but not sufficient, for want of tillage. Here are likewise large and numerous salt ponds, that contribute much to the commerce of the province, which by far surpasses that of all the other parts of the country. Estremadura is divided and subdivided into ten jurisdictions, of which six are *correições* and four *ouvidorias*, containing together two cities and 111 towns.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

LISBON (in Portuguese, LISBOA), the metropolis of the kingdom, is one of the first cities in Europe. It is large, populous, ancient, and celebrated. It is built on seven mountains, on the northern bank of the Tagus, not far from its influx into the sea, 193 miles west north-west of Seville, 303 miles west south-west of Madrid, 920 south-west of Paris, and 966 miles south-west of London. Its breadth is inconsiderable, but it is very long from east to west, and is divided into two dioceses, that of West Lisbon, and that of East Lisbon, the former being a patriarchate, the latter an archbishopric. It has been enclosed by an old Moorish wall, with 77 towers and 36 gates; but it has so much increased, particularly towards the west, that the old walls now only divide the two dioceses. The valleys of the mountains on which the city is built, form streets of above three miles in length; but most of these streets are narrow, ill paved, and dirty, many of them also steep and troublesome. On one of the mountains, in the centre, stands a citadel, which commands the whole of the place, and has caverns in which four regiments of foot are

generally quartered. In the year 1790, Lisbon contained 38,108 houses, and 228,000 inhabitants, of whom a great number were negroes. There are 40 parish churches, 50 convents, one large hospital for foundlings, in which, in the year 1789, were received 1,279 children, and a large hospital for sick persons of both sexes, called St. Joseph's Hospital, which, in the same year, received 11,020 patients. Here are also some literary institutions, of which the most important are an academy of sciences, one of navigation and artillery, and a geographical society. The churches of Lisbon are in general elegant and rich, but that belonging to the patriarchate is of astonishing magnificence, the very ornaments and plate in it containing the treasure of several Brazil fleets. The pomp assumed by the patriarch on a day of festival, surpasses even that of the Pope, if we except only the college of cardinals. The patriarch's revenue is estimated at £109,124 sterling, besides what is received in alms, for requiems and absolutions. The Dominican church is very large, and was formerly, on the day of an *auto da fé*, the rendezvous of the procession. Among other buildings, besides some royal edifices and some stately houses belonging to the higher nobility, the Exchange and the India-house are particularly deserving of notice. But all these monuments of human art are far excelled by the celebrated aqueduct to the north of the city, one of the most magnificent works of modern architecture. It was built and completed in the years 1713—1732, and its strength resisted the great earthquake which in 1755, destroyed the greatest and the best part of the city. It rests on a long row of marble pillars, and

is on 75 arches carried across the vale of Alcantara, from one mountain to the other. The said earthquake, a dreadful and memorable epoch among the inhabitants, many thousands of whom lost their lives by it, has contributed much to the improvement of the city, the new streets being broad and well paved, resembling those in the west end of London. The harbour of Lisbon is one of the best in the world, uniting in a degree seldom found, the four qualities of being large, deep, secure, and convenient. It is formed by the Tagus, which is here nearly four miles broad. It has two entrances, one to the north, and one to the south of a sand-bank and the rock of Cachopos, by which the channel is divided, and both the entrances are defended by forts. To the north, stands *Fort St. Julian*, on a rock in the sea, 11 miles from the city of Lisbon. On the south, is *Fort St. Laurenço*, more commonly called *Bugio*, which is built on piles, on a sand-bank. About seven miles from *St. Julian*, and four from Lisbon, is the *Fort of Belem*, which commands the entrance to the city, where all ships coming up the Tagus must bring-to, and give an account of themselves. Opposite to it, on the south side, is the *Fort of St. Sebastian*, commonly called *Torre Velha*, or the *Old Fort*. It stands on the angle of a mountain, all along which the passage is defended from the beginning of the harbour by a chain of twelve forts. A very extensive trade is carried on here, but it is mostly in the hands of foreigners. In the year 1789, 892 ships entered the port of which 252 were Portuguese vessels, 319 English, and 81 ships of other nations. Manufactured goods, and all

sorts of provisions, constitute the principal imports. The chief exports are cork, drugs, dying stuffs, fruit, oil, potash, salt, raw silk, brandy, vinegar, &c. of which articles, however, much is Spanish produce, exported under the name of Portuguese. Lisbon is an expensive place to live in, all the necessities of life bearing an exorbitant price. Indolence, pride, and poverty too much characterise its inhabitants. The class of servants is disproportionately numerous, and pass their life almost in perfect idleness. A great many foreigners are settled here, among whom we must look for the greater part of the industry and commerce of the place. The police is very indifferent; the streets swarm with beggars in the day, and banditti are not unfrequent in the night. The ecclesiastics are extremely numerous, and spend their time in the greatest luxury and indolence. Here are two theatres, one for Italian operas, on the other Portuguese plays are acted. There is also a circus for bull-fights. Among the peculiar customs of the place is that of throwing water on passengers in the street, at certain seasons. Lisbon is so ancient that the time and authors of its foundation cannot be ascertained. Some fabulously attribute it to a grandson of Noah, dating its existence from the year 278 after the deluge, and deriving its name from Ulysses, (it was by the ancients called Ulyssipolis, which the Goths and Moors altered into Olisipona,) by whom it is said to have been built a second time. But all this only shews its great antiquity and the uncertainty of its origin. Under the Romans, it is known to have been a municipal city, consequently a place of importance even at that time.

BELEM, close to the fort of the same name mentioned above, is a town in which there is a royal palace, and a convent that contains the tombs of the royal family. Here is also a foundation for noblemen impoverished or disabled in the king's service.

CASCAES, a fortified sea-port, 16 miles west from Lisbon, lies in one of the most delightful situations in the kingdom. It contains about 2,000 inhabitants, and two churches. The harbour which is large, but not secure, is much frequented by smugglers.

MAFRA is a town standing on a mountain near the sea, 22 miles north by west of Lisbon. This place is famous for a royal palace, a church, and a convent built there by John V. in the years 1717—1731, which for its excessive magnificence is called the Portuguese Escorial. The whole composes one immense building with a vaulted roof, containing 866 rooms with 5,200 windows. Here is a college, a library of 40,000 volumes, and a collection of mathematical instruments. The convent gives habitation and large income to 200 Capuchins, and there is besides in another part of the building splendid apartments for the patriarch and 24 canons. The apartments of the court are proportionately spacious and elegant; the church is built entirely of marble; in the towers are several sets of musical bells, making in all 114, on which tunes are played. To the building belong extensive gardens and grounds, which are kept in excellent order, and are richly stocked with exotic plants.

Twelve thousand people, it is said, were employed in raising this structure; it looks towards the sea and serves for a land-mark to mariners.

CINTRA is a town with about 2,000 inhabitants, and an old Moorish castle, 16 miles north-west of Lisbon. This town, famous for the mildness of its air which is thought the best and most salubrious in Portugal, lies at the foot of the great mountain of the same name, which extending towards south-west, terminates in the promontory of *Roca di Sintrā*, commonly called *Cape St. Roque*. The mountain of Cintra consists of large rocks of flint, some of which are ten feet in diameter, and lie upon each other without any connection. It is rich in ore, and it also produces many remarkable plants. Near the summit are seen the ruins of an old Moorish town and fortress, with a reservoir under an arch, in which there is a very fine water to the depth of ten feet, that neither increases nor diminishes, though the reservoir stands nearly as high as the fortress. On the summit of the mountain, which is 3,000 feet above the level of the sea, is a hermitage, and a convent which is called the Convent of Cork, because the inside of the walls is covered with cork-tree.

COLLARES is a town, seven miles west of Cintra, containing about 1,200 inhabitants.

ALHANDRA, 20 miles east of Mafra, is a town with 1,400 inhabitants.

VILLA FRANCA DE XIRA is a town on the

Tagus with 800 houses, distant 23 miles east from Mafra.

TORRES VEDRAS was formerly a famous fortress, but is now only defended by a castle. It stands on a low ground surrounded with mountains, but its neighbourhood is very fertile, producing good wine, and all kinds of fruit. To the north of it runs the little river Sizandro, that empties itself into the sea. This town is one of the oldest in Portugal, no account being found of the æra of its building. It lies 26 miles north of Lisbon, and contains 600 houses, seven churches, and three convents. It is also the residence of a corregedor and a provedor.

ALANQUER, on an eminence near a small river that falls into the Tagus, 30 miles north north-east of Lisbon, is a town with about 2,500 inhabitants. It contains five churches and three convents, and is the chief town in the ouvidoria for the queen's estates, being also the residence of the ouvidor.

PENISHE, 40 miles north of Lisbon, 30 west of Santarem, is a fortified town with a good harbour, and a strong citadel. It is built on a peninsula, lined all around with rocks, and separated from the main by a canal which is always full at high water.

ATOUGUIA, five miles south-east of Penishe, is a little town on the sea, defended by a castle. It contains about 1,300 souls.

CALDAS is a little place near the sea, noted for its baths. It lies 18 miles north of Torres Vedras.

ALCOBASA, 15 miles south-west of Leiria, is a small town with a convent of Cistercian monks, which is the richest abbey in the whole kingdom.

PEDERNEIRA is an insignificant sea-port with a tolerable harbour, six miles west of the former.

LEIRIA, a city, lies in a delightful valley on the river Liz, 70 miles north of Lisbon. It contains about 4,000 inhabitants, a stately cathedral and another church, one casa da misericordia, one hospital and four convents ; it is also the see of a bishop, and the residence of a corregedor, and a provedor. It is defended by a castle that stands on an eminence.

Soure on a river of the same name, 15 miles south-west of Coimbra, is a town with 3,000 inhabitants.

REDINHA, another place of the same description, lies 22 miles north by east of Leiria.

REDENDO is a little town seven miles south-east of Soura. Here is a palace and a woollen-cloth manufactory.

POMBAL, a town with 3,700 inhabitants, lies 22 miles south of Coimbra, 17 north-east of

Leiria. Here are some good manufactories of hats.

FIGUEIRA DOS VINHOS, a small town on the confines of Beira, 31 miles north of Thomar, is seated on the bank of the river Aiso which runs into the Zezere.

OURÉM, a town with one collegiate church, one casa da miseriordia, one hospital and one convent, stands on a hill which renders it on all sides difficult to be approached, distant 15 miles east of Leiria. It is the residence of an ouvidor that belongs to the house of Braganza.

THOMAR is a town situated in a pleasant plain, not far from the ruins of the ancient city of Nabancia, 75 miles north-east of Lisbon, 50 miles south-east of Coimbra. The inhabitants amount to 3,600. Here are three churches and four convents, of which that belonging to the religious order of Christ is the chief place of that order. In the year 1752, an academy of sciences was founded here on the plan of that at Paris, and the king declared himself president thereof, assigning a liberal income for its support.

TORRES NOVAS is a fortified and considerable town, situated in a fertile plain on the little river Almonde, that flows into the Tagus. It lies 21 miles north-east of Sautarem, and 62 miles north-east of Lisbon.

PUNCHETE is a little town at the influx of the river Zezere into the Tagus, 14 miles south of Thomar.

SARDOAL is a town with 1,800 inhabitants, six miles north-east of Abrantes.

ABRANTES, is seated on an eminence on the Tagus, which is quite covered with gardens and olive yards, yielding a most captivating prospect. The country likewise along the Tagus, between this town and Lisbon is extremely fertile, and particularly famous for its peaches. The town contains about 3,500 inhabitants, one casa da misericordia, one hospital, and four convents.

SANTAREM, 30 miles south of Leiria, 50 north-east of Lisbon, is an ancient and handsome town on the Tagus, seated in a delightful plain, environed with mountains, which are beautifully intersected with vallies. It is defended by a citadel, erected in the modern taste, and contains 8,000 inhabitants, 13 churches, an academy of history, antiquities, and languages, founded in the year 1747, three hospitals, and one casa da misericordia, with 13 monasteries, and two nunneries. It is also the residence of a corregedor and a provedor. The neighbourhood produces abundantly wine, oil, and corn.

SALVATERRA is a little town, with a royal seat on the left bank of the Tagus, 34 miles north-east of Lisbon.

ALDEA GALEGA DE MERCIANA is a small place on a bay of the Tagus, opposite to Lisbon.

ALMADA, a place of the same description as the former, lies farther towards west, near the mouth of the river.

AZEITAO is a town with 550 houses, and 2,340 inhabitants, 11 miles north-west of Setuval, and 15 miles south of Lisbon. Here is a fine cotton manufactory and a dye-house.

SETUVAL, commonly called ST. UBES, is a strong town, situated on a bay of the sea, into which the river Cadaon or Sadaon, discharges itself, 25 miles south of Lisbon, and 55 miles east of Evora. Besides its old walls and towers, which are now of little consequence, it is strengthened with eleven whole, and two demi-bastions, and several other out-works. It has likewise a citadel called *St. Philip*, in which is a spring of excellent water, and the strong fort of *Outao*, also called *St. Jago*, protects the harbour, serving at the same time for a light-house. The town is the residence of an ouvidor and provedor, and contains 10,000 inhabitants, five churches, and nine convents. The harbour is not large, but secure, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen. Here are very extensive salt-ponds, and a considerable trade is carried on in salt, wine, and other commodities. Setuval owes its origin to the ancient town of Cetobriga, a very famous place in the times of the Romans, which lay on the other side of the river.

ALCAÇAR DO SOL is a town on the river Cadaon, 25 miles east by south of Setuval, and 46 south-east of Lisbon. It is defended by a very strong castle, and lies in a neighbourhood of moderate fertility. The name of the town is derived from the great quantities of white salt which are prepared here, only by the heat of the sun; in that commodity there is also a considerable trade.

SANTIAGO DE CACEM, a little town, with 1,300 inhabitants, is situated on a small bay of the sea, 40 miles south of Setuval.

THE PROVINCE OF ALENTEJO.

This province lies to the south of Estremadura and Beira, to the west of Spanish Estremadura, and borders with its western extremity upon the ocean. It is the greatest of all the provinces of Portugal, extending in length, from north to south, 160 miles, by a breadth of 46 to 106, and containing about 8,800 square miles. But it is not inhabited in proportion. The inroads of the Spaniards, to which it has in former times been continually exposed, have greatly reduced its population, the effects of which are still perceptible. On this great tract of land are only found 330,000 souls, which, averaged on the whole of its surface, gives no more than between 37 and 38 persons to the mile square. The country is mostly level, with few and inconsiderable mountains, and peculiarly favourable to

the growth of corn, on which account it is called the granary of Portugal. Wheat and barley are its principal products, but in many places it yields also plenty of wine, oil, fruit, game, and fish. Several parts afford gems, and valuable earths and stones, particularly marble of different hues. There are here more fortified places than are found in any of the other provinces, which has been occasioned by the frequent attacks of the Spaniards. This province is watered by two great rivers, the Tagus and the Guadiana, of which the former washes its northern border, the latter takes a course through its south-eastern parts. There are also several smaller streams, most of which flow into these. It is divided into eight jurisdictions, of which three are *correiçãos*, and five *ouvidorias*, containing together four cities, 105 towns, and 358 parishes. This tract of country was called Alentejo when it was conquered from the Moors, because it lay *alem do rio Tejo*, that is beyond the river Tajo.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

NIZA, a town with two churches, and about 2,000 inhabitants, lies in the northern extremity of the province, 30 miles east of Abrantes, in Estremadura.

CASTELLO DE VIDE is a small town with respectable fortifications, 35 miles south-west of Alcantara, in Spain, and 10 miles north-east of Portalegre.

CRATO, a small town 12 miles west of Port Alegre,

is the principal place of a priory belonging to the order of Malta, comprising 29 parishes, with 2,000 families. The prior determines in all causes civil and criminal, and is exempted from the jurisdiction of the bishops. The town is the residence of an ouvidor, and a juiz de fora.

PORT ALEGRE is a handsome town, fortified after the old taste, with walls and towers, which are at present of little defence. It contains about 5,600 inhabitants, a cathedral, four parish churches, one hospital, and five convents in or near the town. It is the residence of a corregedor and a provedor, as also the see of a bishop. It lies 32 miles north-west of Elvas, 54 north-east of Evora, and 115 east by north of Lisbon.

CABECA DE VIDE is a little town with a good fortress, 15 miles south-west of Port Alegre, 23 miles north of Estremos.

AVIS is a town with 1,400 or 1,500 inhabitants, standing on a rising ground near a river of the same name, 42 miles east of Salvaterra. It is the residence of an ouvidor, and the principal place of the order of Aviz, which derives its name from it.

CAMPO MAJOR, on the frontier of Spain, is a modern fortification of some strength, having four whole, and five demi-bastions, and two forts, both lying about a musket-shot from the town. It is seated in a wide plain, 14 miles north of Elvas, and contains one parish church, one casa da misericordia, two convents, and between 5 and 6,000 inhabitants.

ELVAS is a fortified city, with a castle called *Santa Luxia*, 50 miles north-east of Evora, 14 miles west by north of Badajos, and 108 east of Lisbon. It is seated on an eminence, but is nevertheless subject to some heights in the neighbourhood, an inconvenience that has in some manner been remedied by the above-mentioned castle that stands above it. The whole of the fortifications, however, are very much decayed, and in a weak state of defence. The city contains three parish churches, besides a cathedral, two hospitals, seven convents, an academy, and a woollen manufactory, and it is the residence of a corregedor, and a proveedor. One of its greatest curiosities is a very large reservoir into which the water is conducted through an aqueduct nearly four miles in length, which in the neighbourhood of the city rises to such a height, as to require three perpendicular rows of arches for its support. In the year 1580, this place was taken by the Spaniards, but in 1659, they suffered in its neighbourhood a terrible defeat from the Portuguese.

VILLA VIÇOSA, (*the delightful town*) is a handsome place, standing in a most fertile and pleasant country, 18 miles south-west of Elvas, and 30 miles north-east of Evora. Its fortifications and castle have formerly been considered as formidable, but are now in a ruinous state. In the year 1665, it was besieged by the Spaniards, but an army coming to the relief of the town, the siege was raised, and the battle of MONTES CLAROS (a place about six miles westward of Villa Viçosa) was brought on, in which the Spaniards were defeated with an im-

mense loss. Villa Viçosa contains two parishes, seven convents, and about 3,700 inhabitants. Before the accession of the house of Braganza to the throne, this place was the seat of the dukes, who had here a grand and magnificent palace, which is still preserved in the same forms.

ESTREMOS, a town with respectable fortifications, and a castle of considerable strength, is situated in a rich and delightful country, 88 miles east of Lisbon, and 42 miles west of Badajos. It contains three parishes, one casa da misericordia, an hospital, six convents, and 6,000 inhabitants. Here is a large manufactory of earthenware, the goods of which are highly esteemed. In the neighbourhood of this place are also quarries of a beautiful kind of marble, which with the assistance of a good polish, resembles alabaster.

MONTemor-o-Novo is a town on the river Canha, with four parishes, and 4,000 inhabitants, distant 16 miles north-west of Evora.

EVORA, a city, and the capital of this province, stands in a large plain that is surrounded on all sides with mountains, 72 miles east by south of Lisbon, 50 south-west of Elvas, and 125 miles north-west of Seville in Spain. It is the see of an archbishop, the residence of a corregedor and a provedor, the seat of a university and of a tribunal of inquisition, which is the second in the kingdom. The city contains 12,000 inhabitants, five churches, one casa da misericordia, and several hospitals; there are also within its circuit and neighbourhood 25

convents and colleges. It has been fortified at different periods also in modern times, but has suffered the same decay as all the other fortifications in the country. Here is a fine and costly aqueduct, said to have been built by the Romans.

EVORA MONTE is a little town seated on a rock, 15 miles north-east of Evora, and 12 south-west of Estremos, containing about 800 inhabitants.

REDONDO, 16 miles east by north of Evora, is a town with 2,000 inhabitants.

MONCARUS, on the Guadiana, 17 miles south-west of Olivenza, and 24 miles east of Evora, is a town with 1,500 inhabitants.

LOURAO is a town with a castle, and 1,400 inhabitants, situated on an acclivity near the eastern bank of the Guadiana, 30 miles east by south of Evora.

MOURE, or MOURA, near the confluence of the rivers Ardille and Guadiana, a short distance to the east of the latter, 96 miles south-east of Lisbon, and 30 miles south south-east of Evora, is a town with 4,000 inhabitants, two parish churches, one hospital, and five convents. It has been fortified, but its castle, and most of its other works have been demolished by the Spaniards in a former war.

VIANA is a little town, on the river Exatrama, that flows into the Cadaon, 15 miles south of

Evora. It contains between 1,400 and 1,500 inhabitants.

BERINGEL is a town, with 1,200 inhabitants, five miles north-east of Beja.

BEJA is a city situated on the banks of a little lake of the same name, and surrounded with fruitful fields, 37 miles south of Evora, and 78 south-east of Lisbon. It contains 4,200 inhabitants divided into four parishes, one casa da misericordia, one hospital, and seven convents; it is also the residence of an ouvidor, a provedor, and a juiz de fora.

VIDIGUEIRA is a little town, with about 2,300 souls, 16 miles west of Moura.

SERPA is a strong town three miles to the east of the Guadiana, 92 miles south-east of Lisbon, and 44 miles south by east of Evora. It stands on an inaccessible eminence, and contains nearly 4,000 inhabitants. The adjacent country is extremely fertile, and beautifully variegated with plantations of fig and olive-trees.

MERTOLA, on the Guadiana, is an ancient and fortified town, with 2,400 inhabitants, distant 60 miles south by east from Evora.

ALMODAVAR, 32 miles south of Beja, is a town with 1,800 inhabitants.

OURIQUE, a town containing about 2,000 inha-

bitants, is the residence of an ouvidor, a provedor, and a juiz de fora. It lies 89 miles south south-east of Lisbon, and 45 miles north of Faro, in Algarve. Near this place, Alphonsus I. gained a celebrated victory over the Moors in the year 1149.

CASTROVERDE, on the river Corbes, that flows into the Guadiana, 18 miles west by north of Mertola, is a town with 2,700 inhabitants.

SINES, or ST. JOAO DE SINES, is a little seaport, and the only one in the whole province. It contains about 1,400 souls, and lies 50 miles west by south of Beja, 45 miles south of Setuval.

THE PROVINCE OF ALGARVE.

This little province, which formerly constituted a part of the Moorish kingdom of Algarve that extended nearly over the whole of the southern coast of Spain, including also a part of Africa, has still retained the appellation of a kingdom, and has the honour of making an addition to the title of the kings of Portugal, they styling themselves Kings of the *Algarves on this side, and beyond the sea, in Africa*. It is separated from its northern neighbour, the province of Alentejo, by the mountains of Monchique and Caldeirao, from Spain, by the Guadiana; for the rest, it is bounded by the Atlantic Ocean. It enjoys a situation peculiarly fa-

vourable for navigation and commerce, possessing within its limits, a greater number of good harbours than any other equal portion of the country. But this advantage is far from being duly improved. It is about 76 miles long west to east, and from 17 to 30 broad north to south. It is divided into three jurisdictions, of which two are *correiçãos*, containing four cities, 12 towns, 60 villages, and 93,472 inhabitants. The country wants corn, which must, however, rather be ascribed to want of tillage than to any deficiency in the soil, for this is in general extremely rich and fertile, producing in the greatest abundance, wine, oil, raisins, dates, figs, almonds, and other sorts of fine fruit, of which many cargoes are yearly exported. The tunny fishery on this coast has been very considerable, but has much diminished in latter times.

CITIES AND TOWNS.

SEIXA is a little place on the sea, in the north-western corner of the province, 23 miles north-west of Lagos.

ALGEZUR, or ALJEZUR, is another small place not far from the sea, with about 800 inhabitants, distant 19 miles north-west of Lagos.

SAGRE, or SAGRES, is a small, strongly fortified town, on a neck of land projecting into the sea, with a very fine harbour, 17 miles east of Lagos. Here is a considerable fishery. About four or five miles westward from this place, is *Cape St. Vincent*, the south-western promontory of Portugal, celebrated in the British records, by the victory of Lord St. Vincent.

LAGOS, formerly the capital of the province, is an ancient city, situated on a bay of the sea, navigable for the largest ships, 118 miles south by east of Lisbon. It has about 2,600 inhabitants, two parish churches, four convents, and a harbour which is formed by a little river that also bears the name of Lagos. The city has some irregular fortifications, and the harbour is defended by two forts. Ships bound for the Mediterranean frequently touch at this port for a supply of fresh water. From this place to Sagres the coast is mostly rocky and inaccessible, and where it is open there are forts erected for its defence.

VILLA NOVA DE PORTIMAO is a fortified town, seated on the brink of the little river Silves which here forms a spacious and secure harbour, half a league in length, and three fathoms deep, distant about seven miles east of Lagos. The harbour, the entrance of which is dangerous on account of mutable sand-banks, is defended by the forts of St. Catherina and St. Joao. This town was built in the year 1463, and contains 500 houses, one parish church, one casa da misericordia, one hospital and one convent.

SILVES, a town with about 1,600 inhabitants, eight miles north by east of the former, stands in a delightful situation on a river of the same name, which from Villa Nova de Portimao to this place is navigable only by boats. It contains one parish church, one casa da miseriordia, one hospital and one convent, and belongs to the queen, together with its district which is very populous.

ALBUFEIRA is a town with 1,900 souls, 17 miles east of Lagos.

LOULE, a town 18 miles to the west of Tavira, contains upwards of 4,000 inhabitants, one parish church, one rich hospital and three convents. It is pleasantly situated in a level country, and has a castle with some other fortifications.

FARO is a city with some modern fortifications and a castle, situated in a level country on a bay, 20 miles distant west by south of Tavira. It has a good but difficult harbour for ships not exceeding 200 tons burthen, the entrance of which is to the east of the city. The latter stands in front of Cape St. Mary from which it is separated by a narrow arm of the sea. It is the see of a bishop, and contains two churches, four convents, and about 4,500 inhabitants who carry on no inconsiderable trade in wine, salt, raisins, oil, almonds, lemons, oranges and other productions of the neighbourhood. Its low and damp situation renders it less healthy than the adjacent parts. It suffered very much in the great earthquake of 1755, by which whole streets were converted into ruins. The jurisdiction of this city, together with its district, belongs to the Queens of Portugal whose ouvidor resides here.

TAVIRA, the present capital of Algarve, is a pretty considerable city, standing in a pleasant and fertile neighbourhood, 60 miles west north-west of Cadiz, 92 west by south of Seville, 135 south-east of Lisbon, and 58 east of Lagos. It lies on a bay that forms an excellent harbour, and is divided by a

little river into the east town and the west town which are united by a fine bridge. There are some very old fortifications and a castle, besides two forts that defend the harbour. The city contains two churches, four convents, 1,400 houses and 5,000 inhabitants. Here is a very considerable fishery of tunnies and other sorts of fish.

CARCELLA, or CACELA, seven miles east of Tavira, is a small fortified sea-port with 600 inhabitants.

CASTRO MARINO is a little town with fortifications, seated at the mouth of the Guadiana, opposite to Ayamonte on the Spanish side, 13 miles east north-east of Tavira. It contains about 1,000 inhabitants.

ALCOUTIN, another little town with about 1,000 inhabitants, stands on the banks of the Guadiana, 18 miles to the north of its mouth, and 45 miles south of Moura in Alentejo. It is defended by a castle, and has a district containing six parishes.

SUPPLEMENT TO SPAIN.

In the Province of New Castile.

OSANNA, a little town that stands in a beautiful and fertile plain, 28 miles south by east of Madrid, is noted as well for its fine earthenware, as for its wine and oil.

CONSUEGRA, 30 miles south-east of Toledo, belongs to the order of Malta. It stands at the foot of a mountain, and is defended by two castles.

ALCARAZ is a small city that lies in a very fertile neighbourhood, 58 miles east south-east of Toledo. It is defended by a castle, seated on an eminence.

MOYA is a town built on an eminence on the river Algarra, on the confines of Valencia, 37 miles west by north from Segorbe, in that province. This place too is defended by a castle.

MOLINA is a fortified town, surrounded with excellent pastures, situated on the river Gallo, not far from the borders of Arragon, about 105 miles east north-east of Madrid.

In the Province of Old Castile.

PEGNAFIEL or PENNAFIEL is a little town on the Douro, at the foot of a mountain, 36 miles north by east of Segovia. Its neighbourhood boasts an extraordinary fertility, and its cheese in particular

is accounted some of the best in Spain. The town is defended by a castle.

ATIENZA is a little town on a mountain of the same name, 74 miles east of Segovia. It is surrounded with excellent corn-land and pastures, and near it are rich salt-springs.

AGREDA, a populous town, stands at the foot of Mount Cayo, near the borders of Arragon, 10 miles south-west of Tarazona, in that province, and 30 miles north-east of Soria.

ESPINOSA DE LOS MONTEROS is a little place among the mountains of Burgos, situated on the little river Trueva, in the midst of a pleasant and fruitful valley, 46 miles north by west of Burgos.

In the Province of Asturias.

VILLA VICIOÇA is a town, seated on a fine bay that forms a good harbour, into which the river Asta empties itself, distant 19 miles east by north from Oviedo.

In the Province of Galicia.

MONTEREY is a little town, near the frontiers of Portugal, 45 miles west of Tuy. It has a good fort that stands on a hill, at the foot of which runs the river Tamega. The neighbouring country produces abundantly flax and excellent wine.

SALVATIERRA is a small town on the Minho, 32 miles north of Braga, in Portugal, 64 south of St. Jago de Compostella.

REDONDELA is a handsome and populous little town, situated on the same bay as Vigo, about six miles to the north of that place. It has a strong castle, and a considerable fishery of anchovies.

PONTE VEDRA is a little town on a bay of the sea, at the mouth of the little river Leriz, 16 miles north of Vigo. Here is an important sardine fishery, which constitutes the principal employment and livelihood of the inhabitants.

PADRAN is an ancient but now insignificant town on the river Ulla, 12 miles south of St. Jago.

In the Province of Leon.

VILLA FRANCA is a little town seated in a valley, surrounded with high mountains, 60 miles west by north of the city of Leon. There is also another little town of the same name in this province, which lies on the river Tormes, and one in Galicia, on the confines of Leon.

BENAVENTE is a handsome town on the river Esla, where the earls of Benavente have a fine palace, with a well fortified castle, beautiful gardens, and a park.

CABEZON, 10 miles north of Valladolid, is a little town standing on a mountain, with a fort erected on the river Pisuerga.

SIMANCAS, or SEPTIMANCA, is a town near the Douro, built on an eminence at the end of a plain,

nine miles south-west of Valladolid. It has a castle of considerable strength. The white wine grown in this neighbourhood is very fine.

TORDESILLAS, 18 miles south-west of Valladolid, is a handsome and fortified town, standing on the right bank of the Douro, over which there is a beautiful bridge. Here is a royal palace, in which Johanna, the mother of Charles V. ended her days. The neighbouring country is very productive of wine and corn.

ALVA DE TORMES is a small town on the right bank of the Tormes, 14 miles south-east of Salamanca. Here is a very handsome palace belonging to the family of Alvarez.

In the Province of Estremadura.

VALENCE, or VALENÇA d'ALCANTARA is a considerable and well fortified town, standing on a mountain on the confines of Portugal, about 20 miles south-west of Alcantara, and 40 miles north by west of Badajos.

VILLA DEL REY is a little town with a castle, 16 miles north of Badajos. It lies on the river Gebora, that enters the Guadiana near the last-mentioned place.

In the District of Cordova, in Andalusia.

VAENA, or VALNA, 30 miles north-west of the city of Cordova, is a town rather large than consi-

derable. It is situated on a mountain, and near it are delightful plantations of dates, olives, oranges, and other fruit-trees.

LUCERIA, a small city, 32 miles south-east of Cordova, lies in a country abounding with corn, wine, and oil.

In the District of Jaen, in Andalusia.

MARTOS is a little town with a fortress, seated on a rock, about eight miles south-west of the town of Jaen. It belongs to the order of Calatrava.

ALCAUDETE is likewise a little town defended by a castle. It lies in a very mountainous country, 18 miles south-west of Jaen.

BAYLEN, a place of recent celebrity, lies about 16 miles north-west of Andujar.

In the Province of Valencia.

VILLA HERMOSA is a little town near the river Milas, 30 miles east of Pennisacola.

In the Province of Catalonia.

PRADAS is a small town near the river Ter.

CALDAS DE MONBUY, is a celebrated hot-spring near Barcelona. Its water is so hot, that the inhabitants boil eggs and greens in it.

TORRELLA DEL MONGRI is a little sea-port at the foot of the Pyrenees, at the mouth of a little

river, 55 miles south by east of Perpignan, in France, 16 miles east of Gironna.

CASTEL-FOLIT is a fortified town, standing on the top of an almost inaccessible mountain, about 16 miles north-west of Gironna.

In the Province of Arragon.

MONÇON is a fortified town, with a handsome palace, 10 miles south by east of Balpastro.

INDEX.

*** *The Figures refer to the Pages of the Work.*

ABRANTES	-	143	Alhambra, river	81
Adaja, river	-	37	Alhama	- - 61
Adrian, mountain		91	Almunezar	- - 63
Agreda	-	158	Almacaron	- 65
Agriculture of Spain	-	8	Alicant	- 68
——— of Portugal		104	Alcoy	- 69
Aiso, river	-	142	Altea	- - 69
Albufeira	-	155	Alzira	- - 70
Alcaçar do Sol		145	Alava, subdivision of	
Alcaraz	-	157	Biscay	- 86, 91
Alcaudete	-	161	Alcudia	- 95
Alcobasa	-	141	Almonazar, river	80
Alcoutin	-	156	Albarazin	- 81
Aldea Galega	-	144	Amarante	- 121
Allenquer	-	140	Ampurias	- 78
Alentejo, province		145	Andujar	57
Algarve, province		152	St. Ander, or St. Andero	38
Algezur	-	153	Andalusia	- - - 48
Alhandra	-	139	Antequera, city and	
Almada	-	144	district	- 92
Almeida	-	131	Ardille, river	150
Almodavar	-	151	Arganil	- 128
Alva de Tormes		160	Arouca	- 130
Albuquerque	-	46	Arga, river	- 84
Alcaraz	- - -	32	Araxas, river	- 91
Alcala de Henares		32	Arabeda, mountain	100
Alcantara	- - -	46	Arcos de la Frontera	54
Almada, town and			Arragon, province	79
quicksilver mines	15, 32		Arragon, river	- 82, 85
Almeria, salt ponds		16	Aranjuez	- - - 33
Almeria	-	63	Arlanzon, river	- 34
Almonte, river	- -	47	Asturias	- - - 37
Almavor del Campo		32	Astorga	- 44
Almonte	-	50	Asta, river	- 158
Algeziras	-	55	Atienza	- 158
Alcala la Real	-	57	Atouguia	- 140
Alpujaras, mountains		59	Aveiro. See Neuva	
Alhambra, palace		61	Braganza	-

Cinca, river -	83	Domestic Animals of	
Cidaco, river -	84	Spain - - -	12
Cintra -	139	----- of Portugal	104
Civitadella -	98	Douro, river 3, 34, 44,	122
Cividad (or Ciudad) Real	31	Durango -	89
Cividad Rodrigo	44	Dueca, river -	128
Climate of Spain	4		
----- of Portugal	101	E	
Colonies of Spain	24	Ebro, river 3, 34, 35, 76,	80
----- of Portugal,	110	Ecija -	55
Commerce of Spain	18	Elche -	68
----- of Portugal	106	Ellerena -	48
Corunna -	40	Elvas -	148
Coa, river -	131	Entre Douro e Minho,	117
Coimbra -	127	Eo, river -	42
Consuegra -	157	Eresma, river -	35
Collares -	139	Essora, river -	82
Corbes, river	152	Epalonna -	31
Correioens, what is,		Escorial -	36
note -	117	Estremadura, in Spain	45
Covilhao -	132	----- in Portugal	133
Cordova, subdivision		St. Estever de Gormas,	35
of Andalusia -	49	Estella -	85
Cordova, city -	55	Estrella, mountain	100
Crato -	146	Esla, river -	159
Cuenza, subdivision of		Espinosa de los Mon-	
New Castile -	29	teros -	153
Cuenza, city -	32	Esposende -	121
		Estrella, mountain	127
D		Estremos -	149
Dacora -	81	Evora -	149
Darro, river -	60	Evora Monte -	150
Denia -	69		
Deva, town -	89	F	
Deva, river	89, 91	Faro -	155
Deste, river -	120	Ferrol -	40
Distance, is to be un-		Feria -	48
derstood, the straight		Feira -	129
line between two		Figueira -	128
places.		Figueira dos Vinhos	142
Divisions and subdi-		Figueras -	78
visions of Spain -	23	Fine Arts in Spain	20
Divisions of Portugal	110	----- in Portugal	103

Flix	-	76	Gurumea, river	-	89
Fluvia, river	-	78	Gyon	-	38
Formentera, island		98			
Fontarabia	-	90	H		
Fraga	-	83	Henares, river		32
Francoli, river		76	History of Spain		25
Francoso	-	131	——— of Portugal		111
Frias	-	35	Horticulture of Spain		8
	G		Huescar	-	64
Galicia	-	38	Huesca	-	82
Gandia	-	70	I		
Gallo, river	-	157	Idonha-la-Neuva		133
Gebora, river		160	Idonha-la-Velha		133
Gerona. See Gironna			St. Ildefonso	-	35
Gibraltar	-	55	Inland Navigation		4
Gironna	-	78	Iron, or Iran	-	91
Government of Spain		22	Isle of Pheasants		90
——— of Portugal		109	Issuela, river	-	82
Granada, province		59	Iviza, island	-	98
Granada, city		60		J	
Guadalcanal. See Cazala			Jaen, subdivision of		
Guadeleta, river	52, 54		Andalusia	-	49, 56
Guadalmedina, river		61	Jaen, town	-	56
Guadix	-	64	St. Jago di Compostella		39
Guadalantin, river		65	Jacca	-	82
Guadamar	-	68	Jonquerre	-	78
Guadalviar, river	70, 81		St. Joas de Sines. See		
Guadiana, river	3, 31, 47,		Sines		
	49, 50		St. Justus, convent		46
Guadalquiver, river	3, 52,		St. Julian fort		136
	56, 57			L	
Guadalaxana, subdi-			Landrove, river	-	42
vision of New Cas-			Laurca	-	38
tile	- - - -	29	Lagos	-	154
Guadalaxana, city		32	Lamego	-	130
Guadarama	-	36	St. Laurenço fort		136
Guarda	-	131	Laredo	-	88
Guardia	-	41	Leiria	- -	141
Guadaloupe	-	47	Leon, province		42
Guetaria	-	89	Leon, city	-	42
Guimaraens	-	121	Leon, island		53
Guipuscoa	-	86, 89			

Lerida	77	Medina de Las Torres	48
Lebrixa	52	Medina del Rio Secco	44
Ledesina	43	Medina del Campo	44
Lisbon or Lisboa	134	Melgaco	118
Liz, river	141	Mertola	151
Lima, river	101, 119	Merida	47
Llanes	38	Minho, river	2, 40, 41, 42
Llerena. See Elleren		Mineralogy of Spain	15
Loule	155	———— of Portugal	106
Loxa	61	Miranda de Ebro	34
Lorca	65	Military force of Spain	23
Loya. See Loxa		———— of Portugal	119
Lobregat, river,	73, 75, 77	Milas, river	161
Logrone	34	Miranda de Corvo	128
Luceria	161	Miranda de Douro	124
Lugo	40	Mirandela	125
St. Lucar de Guadiana	49	Miles are to be under-	
St. Lucar de Barzameda	52	stood British miles	
St. Lucar la Mayor	50	Minorca, island	96
Lyra, river	132	Monchique, mountain	101
M		Mondego, river	101, 127, 128, 131
Madrid, city	29	Mondragon	91
Madrid, subdivision		Molina	157
of New Castile	29	Monçon	118
Manufactures of Spain	16	Moncarus	150
———— of Portugal	106	Monçon	162
La Mancha, subdivi-		Montallegre	125
sion of New Castile	29	Montemor-o-Novo	149
Malaga	62	Montemor-o-Velho	129
Manrese	77	Monterey	158
Marchena	55	Moura or Moure	150
Martorel	75	Mourao	150
Martin, river	81	Moya	157
Mataro	77	Mountains of Spain	2
Matrel. See Mataro		———— of Portugal	100
Mafra	138	Montforte de Lemos	41
Martos	161	Mondonedo	42
Mahon	97	Motril	63
Majorca or Mallorca,		Montesa	69
kingdom and island	93	Morviedro	71
Majorca, city	95	Morelle	72
Marzilla	85	Montserrat, mountain	75
Mequinenza	83	Mont Alban	80
Medina Sidonia	54		

Mont Real	-	81
Mount Cardona	-	77
Morel, river	-	61
Munda	-	61
Murcia, province	-	64
Murcia, city	-	66
Muzacra	-	64

N

Natural productions of Spain	- -	6
Natural Productions of Portugal	-	102
National character of the Spaniards	-	6
National character of the Portuguese	-	103
Navarre	-	83
New Castile	-	28
Neuva Braganza	-	129
Niza	- -	146
Niebla	-	50

O

Old Castile	-	33
Oliveira de Conde	-	130
Olite	-	85
Olivenza, city and dis- trict	-	92
Onhal, river	-	78
Oporto. See Porto	-	
Ordunna	-	89
Oria, river	-	91
Orihuela	-	68
Orense	-	41
Ossune	-	55
Osma	-	34
Osanna	-	157
Ourem	- -	142
Ourique	-	151
Ouvidorias, what is, <i>note</i>	-	117
Oviedo	-	37

P

Palma. See Majorca	-	
Palencia	- -	44
Palos	-	50
Palamos	-	78
Pampeluna or Pamplona	-	84
Passes across the Pyre- nees into France	-	73, 82, 84
Pedran	-	159
Pederneira	-	141
Pegna Macor, or Pena- macor	-	132
Penishe	-	140
Pennafiel or Pegnafiel	-	157
Penisacola	-	71
St. Philip,	-	69
Pinhel	- -	130
Pithyussæ, island, <i>note</i>	-	93
Pisuerga, river	-	43
Plasencia, in Estrema- dura	- - -	45
Plasencia, in Guipuscoa	-	91
Port Mahon. See Mahon	-	
Porto Galette	-	89
Porto Pedro	-	95
Port Psassage	-	90
Pombal	-	141
Population of Spain	-	6
——— of Portugal	-	103
Ponte de Lima	-	120
Ponte de Porca	-	120
Ponte Vedra	-	159
Port St. Mary. See Puerto de Santa Maria	-	
Port Alegre	-	147
Porto	-	121
Pradas	-	161
Punchete	-	143
Puerto de Santa Maria	-	54

Q

Queils, river	-	81, 85
---------------	---	--------

R	
Religion, in Spain	21
—— in Portugal	109
Revenue of Spain	23
—— of Portugal	110
Redendo -	141
Redinha -	141
Redondela -	159
Redondo -	150
Rivers of Spain	2
—— of Portugal	101
Rio Verde, river	62
Rio Secco. See Medina del Rio Secco	
Ribadeo - - -	42
Rota -	54
Ronda -	62
Rosas or Roses,	78

S	
Sabor, river	123, 125
Sagre or Sagres	153
Sagre, river	77, 79, 83
Salamanca - - -	43
Santillana - - -	38
Salsona -	77
Sallent -	82
Salobrena -	63
Salvaterra -	143
Salvatierra -	158
Salvatierra -	91
Santa Fe -	61
Saragossa -	80
Santarem -	143
Santiago de Cacem	145
Sardoal -	143
Salinas -	91
Sanguesa -	85
St. Sebastian	89
St. Sebastian fort	136
Sciences, in Spain	20
—— in Portugal	108
Seixa -	153

Q

Septimanca. See Siman- cas	
Serpa -	151
Setuval -	144
Segura, river	66, 68
Segorbe -	71
Settevil -	61
Segovia, subdivision of Old Castile -	34
Segovia, city -	35
Seville, subdivision of Andalusia - -	49
Seville, city - -	50
Sheep, Spanish -	13
—— Portuguese	105
Sierra Morena, mountain	57
Sierra Nivada, moun- tain -	59, 60
Sierra, note	2
Situation of Spain -	1
—— of Portugal	99
Silk. produce of	14
Sierra de Urbino -	3
Siguenza -	35
Silves, town and river	154
Simancas -	159
Sines -	152
Sizandro, river	140
Soure -	141
Soil of Spain -	5
—— of Portugal -	102
Soria, subdivision of Old Castile - -	34
Soria, town - -	34
Soro, river -	101

T

Tagus, or Tajo, river	3, 31, 4, 101, 133, 134
Talavera la Reina	31
Tambra, river -	39
Tanuja, river -	33
Tafalla -	84

Tarragona	-	76	Valencia, province	67
Tarazona	-	81	Valencia, city	70
Tarifa	-	54	Vaena, or Valna	160
Tamega, river	121, 125		Valença de Minho	119
Tarouca	-	130	Valence, or Valença	
Tavira	-	155	d'Alcantara	160
Ter, river	-	79	Vera	64
Teruel	-	81	Velez de Malaga	63
Tena, valley	-	82	Venasque	82
Thomar	-	142	Viana, in Entre Douro	
Tinto, river	-	50	eh Minho	119
Tordesillas	-	160	Viana, in Alentejo	150
Torre de Moncorvo	125		Viana, in Navarre	85
Torrella del Mongri	161		Vidigueira	151
Torres Novas	142		Villa de Conde	121
Torres Vedras	140		Villa del Rey	160
Toledo, subdivision of			Villena	66
New Castile	-	29	Villa Franca de Panodes	76
Toledo, city	-	31	Vigo	41
Tortosa	-	76	Villapanda	44
Tobacco Manufactory	51		Villa Flor	125
Tormes, river	-	43	Villa Franca	159
Tolosa	-	91	Villa Hermosa	161
Toro	-	44	Villa Franca de Xiras	139
Toro, mountain	96		Victoria. See Vittoria	
Trevigno	-	92	Villa Nova de Cerveira	119
Traz-oz-Montes, pro-			Villa Nova de Anços	128
vince	-	122	Villa Nova de Porto	122
Trueva, river	158		Villa Nova de Portimao	154
Truxillo	-	46	Villa Real	125
Tuy	-	41	Villa Viçiosa	158
Tuela, river	-	123	Villa Viçosa	148
Tudela	-	85	Vimiosa	124
			Viseu	129
			Vittoria	92
	U		St. Vincente de la Bar-	
Ubeda	-	57	quera	38
St. Ubes	-	144	Vivero	42
Ulla, river	-	39	Vouga, river	129
Urgel	-	79		
	V		W	
Valladolid	-	43	Waste of Arragon	83
Valverde	-	47		

INDEX.

171

X		Xuzar, river		70
Xarama, river	-	33		
Xalon, river	-	81	Y	
Xativa	-	69	Ybaizabal, river	88
Xenil, river	-	55		
Xeres de la Frontera		52	Z	
Xeres or Xerte, river		46	Zafra	48
Xeres de Badajos, or			Zamora	44
de Cavalleros	-	48	Zapardiel, river	44
Xiconá	-	69	Zaragoza. See Saragossa	
Xiloca, river		81	Zezere, river	142, 143
Ximena	-	64		

THE END.

ERRATA.

Page 32, line 16, for *south by east*, read *east by south*.
 — 76, line 3, from bottom, for *Felix*, read *Flix*.

Bayerische
Staatsbibliothek
München

J. Dennett, Printer, Leather Lane, Holborn.

MAPS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

*Just Published, with an Historical Description of
the Country, its Population, &c.*

FAIRBURN's MAP OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL,
on a large Scale, intended to illustrate the Operations of
the Spanish Patriotic Forces, (aided by the British)
against the French Armies; in an heroic Attempt to
rescue their Country from Buonaparte, the Tyrant of
the Continent. Including particular Plans of the Har-
bours of Cadiz, Gibraltar, Corunna, Lisbon, &c. &c.

This Map is printed on Two Sheets of superfine Im-
perial Drawing Paper, hot-pressed, joined, and beautifully
coloured: Size, three Feet four Inches, by two feet
four Inches.—Price *Five Shillings*.

FAIRBURN's MAP OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL,
accompanied with a *general Description of those Coun-
tries*, and an *Alphabetical List of all the principal
Places*, with their *Population, Fortifications, Roads, &c.*
neatly Engraved, Coloured, and Printed on a whole
Sheet of Superfine Cream-coloured Drawing Paper:
Size, 18 Inches, by 15.—Price *Eighteen-pence*.

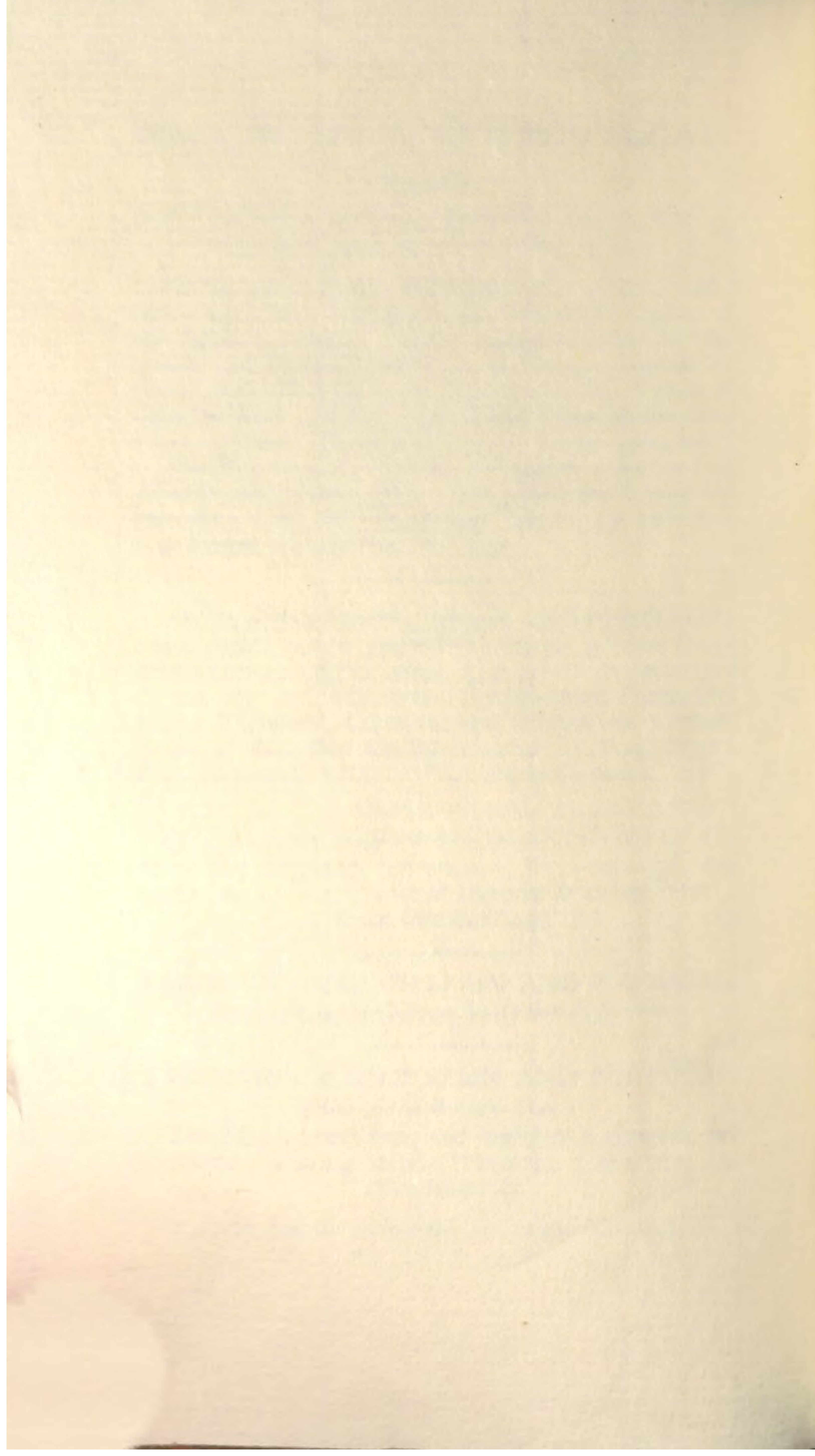
FAIRBURN's MAP OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL,
beautifully Engraved, hot-pressed, Extra-coloured, and
printed on a Quarto Sheet of Imperial Drawing Paper.
Price *One Shilling*.

FAIRBURN's MAP OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL,
Royal Quarto, Coloured.—Price *Sixpence*.

FAIRBURN's MAP OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL,
(*Size for a Watch-Case.*)

This Map is beautifully and distinctly Engraved, and
Coloured; shewing all the Provinces, Cities, &c.
Price *Sixpence*.

Published by John Fairburn, 146, Minories.





Statistical and geographical survey of Spain and Portugal

London 1808

Hisp. 137 t

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10456664-6